FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 049 *12 March 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Sends Messages to Arab Leaders on Carter Trip [VOP] A 1
Fatah's Abu Iyad Says U.S. 'Plot' Will Not Succeed [VOP] A 2
Further Remarks [VOP] A 3
Qaddumi Warns of Dangers to U.S. Interests in Mideast A 6
Arab People's Congress Condemns Carter Visit A 6
DPFLP Rejects President Carter's Call for Talks A 7

EGYPT

Reportage on President Carter's Visit 9-10 Mar D 1
More on As-Sadat, Carter Statements D 1
Separate Egyptian, U.S. Meetings D 3
Resumption of Discussions D 4
U.S. Spokesman on Talks D 4
As-Sadat Decorates President, Mrs Carter D 5
As-Sadat, Carter Dinner Speeches D 5
Khalil on Government Position D 6
10 Mar Itinerary D 7
Leave Alexandria for Cairo D 7
Assembly Speeches D 7
As-Sadat Assembly Speech D 9
Carter Luncheon for As-Sadat D 10
As-Sadat Statement on Talks D 11
Departure for Israel D 11
Secretary of State Vance To Visit Cairo 13 Mar D 11
Sources Optimistic on Progress at Peace Talks D 12
Gaza Mayor ash-Shawwa Blesses As-Sadat Efforts D 13
Palestinian Youth Express Support for As-Sadat's Steps D 14
Ghali: Military Intervention if Arab States Attacked D 14
Ghali Receives Somali Delegation 11 Mar D 14
Swedish Defense Minister Concludes Visit, Departs D 15
At-Tuhami Returns to Cairo From Far East Tour D 15

LEBANON

Sham'un Speaks About Saudi Arabia, Iran [VOL] G 1
Strike Held To Protest Carter's Mideast Trip [VOL] G 1
Haddad Demands Payment of Salaries to Border Soldiers [VOL] G 1

SYRIA

Syria, Iraq Start Talks on Facing Possible Mideast Accord H 1
President Al-Asad Receives Message From PDRY Leader H 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

More on Al-Qadhdhafi on Chad, Yemen, Carter Mission I 1
Arabs Urged To 'Confront American Imperialist Plans' I 2

ISRAEL

Begin Makes Statement After Briefing Navon on Trip N 1
Reaction to Begin Briefings N 1
Details of Begin Briefings N 4
Jerusalem Reports on President Carter's Visit N 5
Arrival at Airport, Jerusalem N 5
Navon Welcoming Speech N 6
Begin Remarks on Talks N 7
Patir on Carter, Begin Talks N 7
11 Mar Meeting With Begin N 8
Carter, Begin Statements N 9
Begin Remarks on Talks N 9
Navon Toast at Banquet N 12
Begin Banquet Toast N 13
Begin Remarks After Cabinet Session N 16
Ministers on Cabinet Session N 17
AL-QUDS Hints PLO Does Not Represent Palestinians N 19
Jerusalem POST: Begin Now Accepts Gaza-First Autonomy [11 Mar] N 19
Peres, Arens Comment N 20

IRAN

Reportage on Events, Incidents of 7, 8 March R 1
Khomeyni Representative in Ardabil R 1
Economic Conditions, Security in Tabriz R 1
Governor General of Fars R 3
Messages to Tabriz Citizens R 3
Reportage on Events, Incidents of 9 March R 4
Central Committee of Tabriz R 4
Tabriz Taxi Drivers R 4
Tabriz Committee No 1 R 4
Tabriz Committee No 3 R 5
Food Supplies R 5
Khomeyni Addresses Qom Students R 5
Bazargan 'Reports' to Khomeyni R 8
Khomeyni Speech at Qom Cemetary R 8
Reportage on Events, Incidents of 10 March R 9
Committee Message on Purdah R 9
Khomeyni on Appointing Officials R 9
Bazaar Closed R 9
Italian Petroleum Representative R 10
Bazargan Meets Pakistan's Agha Shahi R 10
Khomeyni Meets Agha Shahi R 10
Zanjan Police Chief R 10
Qazvin Committee Warning on Passports R 11
Further Ministerial Appointments R 11
Ayatollah Taleqani on Purdah R 11
Meshkin Shahr Security R 12
Recall of Officers, Conscripts R 12
Workers' Loan Fund Plan R 12

Bani Sadr in Esfahan R 13
Khomeyni Receives Qatari Delegation R 13
Women's Demonstration R 13
Army Appointments R 14
Information Minister on Press Freedom R 14
Shooting in Tabriz R 14
Ardalan To Visit Provinces R 14
Reportage on Events, Incidents of 11 March R 15
Unaccounted U.S. Embassy Documents R 15
Protection of Women R 15
Government Edicts R 15
Calm in Tabriz R 17
Execution of Army Sergeant R 17
Abadan Police Employee R 17
Hamadan Officer R 17
Women's Demonstrations Untelevised R 17
Foreign Correspondents' Center R 18
Execution of Abadan Murderer R 18
Esfahan Factory Workers' Return R 18
Esfahan University Opening R 19
Tabriz University Literature School R 19
Tabriz Military Recall R 19
Agha Jari: U.S. Equipment Discovery R 19
Mah Shahr Police Chief R 20
Appeal for Missile Return R 20
Sacrifice Guerrillas' Organization's Statement R 20
Islamic Revolution Provisional Committees R 21
Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on CENTO R 21

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

Delhi Reports Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin's Activities S 1
Desai Speech in Parliament S 1
Moscow Reportage [cross-reference] S 2
Kosygin Talk With Desai, Vajpayee S 2
Desai Banquet Speech S 2
Kosygin Meeting With Desai, Others S 5
AFP on Desai, Kosygin Talks S 6
Janata MP Protests Kosygin's Remarks on China S 6
Vajpayee Concerned Over U.S. Presence in Indian Ocean S 7

PAKISTAN

Agha Shahi on Results of Talks in Iran S 7

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGES TO ARAB LEADERS ON CARTER TRIP

JN110743 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine In Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text of message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, to the Arab kings, presidents and princes on President Carter's trip]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter is now paying a special visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt and to occupied Palestine. The goals of this visit are crystal clear and aim to impose new treaties of bondage on our nation and the whole area. This visit comes following big changes which have taken place in the Middle East, particularly the Baghdad Arab summit and the victorious Iranian revolution which has definitely strengthened our Arab nation in the confrontation with our enemies.

You are of course aware that this U.S. move is aimed against our area and our Arab nation. It is also aimed against our Palestinian Arab people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The seriousness of this visit is further stressed by recent statements made by senior U.S. officials, all of which form a blatant challenge to the honest leaders of our nation, who have expressed their rejection of any imperialist military presence on their land.

Moreover, President Carter has issued orders to his military fleet to move to the Arab Gulf and Bab el Mandeb on the pretext of protecting so-called U.S. interests in the Middle East using all means, as President Carter said, including the use of force. This has been completely rejected by our Arab nation at all official and popular levels.

Our unanimous stand at the Baghdad Arab summit succeeded in foiling the Camp David I accords and stopping the deterioration which existed in our ranks. However, the U.S. President is still determined to carry out his plots by imposing the Camp David accords on our Arab nation; hence, he is threatening to use force.

We are confident that the unanimous stand of the Arab nation will be able to stand up to this pact and will foil this new aggression represented in this conspiratorial trip which poses a big danger and threat to the rights of our Palestinian people and aims to monopolize the resources of our area as part of the U.S. international balance of power game, even if all this comes at the expense of our Palestinian people and their future.

However, the policy of sending military fleets, envoys, visitors and even threats is no longer capable of challenging the Arab nation's will.

The unanimous stand of our Palestinian Arab masses inside the occupied homeland and in the diaspora rejecting the Camp David accord, the suspicious autonomy proposals and President Carter's trip finds willing and influential support from our Arab nation. Our Arab nation has expressed its rejection of all accords and pacts that aim to divide our unity and shake our ranks. Our Arab nation has rejected all attempts to disavow the rights of our Palestinian Arab people, to further confirm the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories, to further consolidate the imperialist bases and to continue usurping our resources.

During this difficult time in our Arab nation's history, we feel confident that our Arab nation will resist any attempt to impose such suspicious treaties and destroy our unity.

Our Arab nation will foil all the plots aimed against the Islamic and Christian holy places in Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine. Our Arab nation will fight all attempts aimed at our national independence and our territorial sovereignty and at falsifying our history by imposing humiliating bondage pacts in the interest of Zionism.

We are confident, brother Arab leaders, that our solidarity which has earlier foiled many aggressions and plots will also be capable this time of foiling all our enemies' plots. We are further confident that our Palestinian Arab people will find all support and help so we can restore our historic rights through self-determination and establish our independent national state on our homeland under the leadership of the legitimate sole representative, the PLO, so our Arab flag can flutter over holy Jerusalem. May God help us all to serve the interests of our Arab nation and its sacred cause, the Palestine question. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD SAYS U.S. 'PLOT' WILL NOT SUCCEED

JN100937 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, addressed a rally held yesterday by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon on the 16th anniversary of the 8 March Revolution.

Brother Abu Iyad said: During these difficult times while facing As-Sadat's capitulatory moves supported by Carter, we say to Carter, Begin and As-Sadat that their plot will not pass.

Abu Iyad added: Let As-Sadat sign the treacherous deal so we can then tell the friends and enemies of our Arab nation: We will fight the battle without reluctance or fear against all rulers who might support As-Sadat's deal. Our battle today is a battle of destiny; therefore, all stands should be clarified.

Abu Iyad said: Oil must not continue to be a pain for the Arab nation; on the contary, oil must serve the liberation battle. We cannot accept any longer that oil revenues be employed against Aden and the revolutionaries of Zufar, Libya, Algeria and other places. We will not accept any longer that oil continue to be sold at the expense of the Syrian soldier and the Palestinian revolutionary fighter.

Brother Abu Iyad called for an immediate meeting between Presidents Al-Asad and Al-Bakr to declare complete unity and said the Palestinian resistance will join this unity once it is declared. Abu Iyad reiterated that the Palestinian resistance will find its strategic depth and will receive full support from the Iranian revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Brother Abu Iyad said: We should view the Iranian revolution as a move which has ended the black regime of the shah and has destroyed all Zionist and U.S. interests in Iran. We should not look at the Iranian revolution from any other angle.

Brother Abu Iyad added: We simply and directly say that the Arab countries must specify their stands regarding the Zionist enemy and As-Sadat so we can then identify the enemies of steadfastness and confrontation and those who support our struggle.

Further Remarks

JN111209 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0540 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text of address delivered by Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad at a ceremony for outstanding students in Sidon on 10 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] At a time when we are celebrating the achievements of a group of our excellent young men, we can see that the entire world around us is focusing on current events in Cairo and on what will take place tomorrow in our occupied homeland. Thus, let us ask ourselves one question: Why has Carter come to the area? He could have brought both Begin and As-Sadat to his Oval Office in the White House with a mere wave of his hand. Why did he himself come to Cairo and then to our occupied homeland?

Initially, one might believe that Carter came to sign the treaty. To this I say no. Carter would not have bothered to come with his huge entourage merely to sign some words, or as As-Sadat described it yesterday, differences [words indistinct]. Before (?discussing) these words I would like to answer this question. Carter, who is interested in farms believes that this area is like one of his farms, by his way of thinking, when he loses one farm he must move to another in order to make up for the loss. Carter believes that, having the shah's farm, he must now move to another, As-Sadat's farm, in an attempt to save face with his people and tell his allies and all those who adhere to U.S. policy that they are still present in this area and remain capable of increasing this nation's feelings of despair. As-Sadat started this with his visit to the occupied territories which initiated the people's despair. And now this despair must continue as a result of Carter's trip.

Carter wants to say that the Iranian revolution does not affect U.S. policy. To demonstrate this, As-Sadat turned all of the Egyptian people out to receive him. As-Sadat was not satisfied with Carter's welcome in Cairo, so they moved together over all the roads leading to Alexandria in order to show the American people and the whole world that the Egyptian people support Carter as they do As-Sadat and also support their course. It is a kind of psychological warfare. The signing of the treaty is a play and we are well aware that eventually it will be produced and signed. We no longer care whether or not the treaty is signed because we consider As-Sadat a traitor to the Arab nation. If there are certain Arabs who still think that As-Sadat may change his mind, they are basing their hope on petty words. As-Sadat has reduced the Palestinian people's cause and that of the entire Arab nation to semantics. This means that As-Sadat has reduced the thousands of Palestinian and Arab victims, the thousands of people displaced throughout the last 30 years and the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation throughout more than 60 years to mere differences over words and terms. Every day we hear him speaking blatantly about the Palestinians and the Palestinian rights. What Palestinian rights? If Palestine were to be regained through As-Sadat's capitulation, we would not want it; we don't want our Palestine to be restored by way of As-Sadat's path and his capitulationist course. [applause]

We know that history will record that for the first time the Egyptian people's long hunger and suffering are being used by As-Sadat to tackle the Egyptian regime's economic situation. History will record that this ruler exploited his people's hunger in order to welcome the biggest murderer in our entire Arab area. He used this people to applaud the creator of the Lebanon massacres, a person who is planning for other massacres in other Lebanons.

This is the man who represents and who is now the symbol for a U.S. policy that has caused atrocities toward friendly peoples. As-Sadat is exploiting the Egyptian people and their hunger just to demonstrate to the United States that he is a strong ruler.

We know the Egyptian people. Those who came out cheering and applauding are not the Egyptian people. We know the Egyptian people as fighters who fought with us in four wars. We knew them when they were with us in Palestine. We knew them when they fought in 1956, 1967 and in 1973. We will again know the Egyptian people when another Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir emerges from their ranks to rectify the march. We know these people. [passage indistinct]

Today, Carter showed some generosity when he said that the Palestinian people's representatives should join the political settlement. Of course, by the term "Palestinian representatives" Carter doesn't mean the PLO and the Palestinian revolution. He means representatives he is trying to invent. Regardless of what Carter really means, we say that the Palestinians are represented by the PLO, their only legitimate representatives, and that no traitor can dare claim to represent the Palestinian people. We tell Carter with a very loud voice--despite the fact that we are well aware of our size--that we are not a superpower like the United States. But the United States inevitably makes miscalculations. The Iranian Army was equipped with sophisticated and advanced arms, yet an old man emerged and destroyed the Israeli Embassy in Iran. Meanwhile, As-Sadat is trying, for his part, to open an Israeli embassy in Egypt. We consider the great Khomeyni a decisive reply to all erroneous U.S. policies in this area. This old man challenged the greatness of the United States and managed to move the entire Iranian people, following 60 long years of their suffering. That is one reason behind Carter's trip to Cairo. As-Sadat will not make up for the U.S. loss in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeyni has taught the limited U.S. mentality, which refuses to comprehend, that there is something much stronger than bombs, weapons and tanks. The U.S. mentality refuses to realize that the hearts of this people are full of faith. This people in all its locations will smash the spearhead of U.S. imperialism in our area despite the passing of time.

When we planned our revolution, what was around us? All the Arab countries were against us. We found only a number of persons in Syria who supported and helped us behind the back of the regime. Despite all that, we were confident that the Arab nation would wake up and support us. They plotted against us before, during and after the launching of our revolution. What did all those plots do to us? When they closed one door we opened others. If they continue to close doors, we will open others.

We realize that we are not guilty in what they call the triangle of terrorism which extends from Tyre to Mount Hermon. They plot against this triangle everyday. Let them know that we do not live only in the spot but in the whole Arab world. We also live and exist wherever there are free men in this world. That is the field of the Palestinian revolution.

Thus, we tell Carter: We are the representatives of the Palestinian people. We, the little cub who carries the gun and the little girl guide [zahrah] who carries the gun are representatives of the Palestinian people. There is no other representative of the Palestinian people. Neither As-Sadat nor any Arab ruler who betrays can be representatives of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people's representatives are those who carry the gun, those who have kept this gun for the past 14 years. Our allegiance to this gun will continue.

Let Carter and As-Sadat understand that this gun is not restricted to a certain spot; this gun will move wherever it is needed and wherever it can move.

We tell our cubs and girl guides that there is a superpower that is placing all its weight and power to strike at the PLO and the Palestinian people.

Carter and As-Sadat are speaking about peace. As-Sadat is singing for peace. What peace are they celebrating? It is the peace of capitulationists and traitors. History has never recorded a peace such as Carter's and As-Sadat's. This peace is doomed to failure because it ignores the rights of the people and comes at the expense of the Arab nation and its honor. We tell them that their peace will not pass even if they sign 50 treaties. It will not pass because peace cannot be accomplished unless it is made by the owners of the cause, who will make genuine peace instead of Carter's and As-Sadat's false peace. What peace is this which forces every man to crawl and to tread on his honor and dignity? This is not peace. Any peace that does not emerge from the Palestinian gun cannot be a genuine peace.

This peace they are talking about is being made by cripples and traitors and not honest and free men. [applause] We know that a real peace will not let As-Sadat tread on our people's history. As-Sadat has no right to tread on his people's pride. We will move with all our capabilities because As-Sadat is trying to tread on his people's dignity.

Out of our pan-Arab stand and reality we say that As-Sadat has no right at all to sell our people's pain and suffering. As-Sadat has no right at all, and here we tell the Egyptian people that the issue doesn't concern only the Egyptian people and that As-Sadat has gone beyond all limits. He has no right to tread on our people's suffering and displacement for 30 years, our people's martyrs throughout the last 30 years and the Arab martyrs in the last 30 years. As-Sadat has no right to tread on them. Therefore, not only the Egyptian people but every single Arab, in all locations, must call As-Sadat to account because As-Sadat has betrayed our aspirations, the blood of our people and our suffering.

Brothers, we have launched this revolution not just for the sake of Palestine, for Palestine is not just ours; otherwise we would have been able to bargain--our former leaders also would have been able to bargain on Arab rights in Palestine. We have accepted to be a spearhead and a bridge which has been suffering for the sake of the Arab nation. The threat is not only jeopardizing our existence but the existence of the entire Arab nation as well.

The Lebanese people realized this fact and therefore they opened their hearts and land. Now, you can see that Lebanese blood has genuinely mingled with Palestinian blood. [applause] No one will ever be able, in what they term the triangle of terror, to strike at the Lebanese Nationalist Movement or any nationalist Lebanese. This united blood has created for us a solid base on which we stand powerful and faithful.

As I said earlier, this triangle is not the only spot where we exist. We are present in many other areas, in more than one Arab location, in the heart of Egypt, among the Egyptian people who fought with us, in the hearts of the Egyptian martyrs' families--those martyrs who have been betrayed by As-Sadat.

We tell As-Sadat, who wants to pray for peace, that he had better pray for his own self, for his opinions, for his own honor but not for peace because prayers for peace [words indistinct] for As-Sadat's peace is not genuine but an attempt to impose U.S. policy on our area.

Let Carter and As-Sadat rest assured that despair will never find a place in our hearts; otherwise, we would not have started this revolution. We believe in this nation, in this revolution and are determined more than any other time to continue the march until victory. All the hirelings will remain in the place where they belong, on the garbage heap. History will only be made by the heroic Egyptian people, the heroic Iranian people and the heroic Arab people. History will be restricted only to those heroes; As-Sadat and his counterparts will only be mentioned in history as rulers who betrayed their nation, people and the Palestinian people, who have been suffering for 30 years.

Brothers and sisters, I don't want to go on any longer. I conclude that we began our march full of faith, hope and love. This feeling will continue in our hearts until Palestine is regained for the Arabs, until we go back to our Palestine. It is revolution until victory.

QADDUMI WARNS OF DANGERS TO U.S. INTERESTS IN MIDEAST

JN121043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0958 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 12 March--Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi has declared that U.S. interests in the Arab area will face "the gravest dangers as a result of the continuation by U.S. imperialism in stabbing the Arab nation." Qaddumi said that the Arab nation will not allow the implementation of the U.S. machinations in the area. In a statement to the press prior to his departure for Aden with the Arab followup committee, Qaddumi said that the Arab area and the world will witness big tragedies if the peace agreement is signed between As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy. He explained that the agreement will aggravate regional disputes and tension in the area, and this is what the imperialist forces want.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONDEMNS CARTER VISIT

LD101444 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has issued a statement. It says:

American imperialism is throwing its full weight behind the imposition of capitulation on the Arab nation in favor of American-Zionist domination over our countries. This is manifested by the suspicious visit which Carter now is paying to the region, moving between his two agents, Begin and As-Sadat, to conclude the sham negotiations between them and to dictate the surrender treaty devoted to the Zionist occupation of Arab Palestine and American-Zionist military, economic and cultural hegemony over the (?Arab nation). This feverish activity by the leader of world imperialism which is being accompanied by a demonstration of American strength--especially in the region of Yemen and the gulf where America is moving its fleets about and giving its most modern weapons to its allies, and supplying the agent regime in the north with arms to continue the hostile provocative activities against the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen and to confront the rising revolution in North Yemen--this activity is a desperate attempt by America to compensate for the defeat which it suffered in Iran by the victory of the popular revolution and the overthrow of the shah and his regime, and also to exhaust Arab resistance which has begun to crystallize and to unite under the banner of rejecting the American-Zionist policy and of rejecting all plans of capitulationist settlement.

The parties to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance are today intensifying their plotting activities more than at any other time to prepare conditions for the treaty between Zionism and As-Sadat with which they want to shackle the Arab people and to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and to prepare a launching pad to strike at the Arab and African national liberation movements. The enemies of the Arab nation are hurrying to make capital of As-Sadat's haste, he who has failed to learn a lesson from the Iranian revolution only to plunge further along the path of submitting to the imperialists and their like among Arab rulers, whose thrones have begun to shake beneath them for fear of revolution of the Arab popular masses, to prevent the Arab masses from preparing the way for the revolution with which it would be able to close the road to the American deals.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, which sprang from the unanimous will of the Arab patriotic, national and progressive forces in all their political organizations and trade union and vocational establishments and which deeply believes in the creative and gigantic decisions of our Arab people who today are making new gains in the glorious struggle of the Arab nation on all fronts of our greater Arab homeland, and who have absolute confidence that triumph will inevitably be their ally the way it was the ally of the sister Iranian revolution, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress calls on all the patriotic Arab forces to rise as one rank leading the Arab popular masses--which gave scores of thousands martyrs along the path of freedom and will never refuse to offer the most precious of sacrifices--to foil the new plot of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat.

All members of the Arab People's Congress, especially the pan-Arab Trade Union and vocational organizations, are called on to take the necessary measures--decided on by the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress in Damascus--as an expression of the rejection of the plot and to denounce Carter's visit and all its results by the Arab popular masses everywhere by holding demonstrations and strikes and by boycotting American aircraft and ships and all forms of rejection they can think of, so that the Arab nation may express its anger and its ability to retaliate and to stand decisively with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. Defeat is for the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat alliance which is hostile to our nation. Victory for the struggle of our Arab people!

DPFLP REJECTS PRESIDENT CARTER'S CALL FOR TALKS

JN111410 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 March--The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] has strongly rejected U.S. President Carter's call on the Palestinians to participate in what he called "peace" negotiations. In a statement published here today, the front stressed that the Palestinian people reject Carter's suspicious call and reaffirm their determination to continue their struggle to regain their rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT 9-10 MAR

More on As-Sadat, Carter Statements

NC091436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1412 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria 9 March--Following is the text of statements by Presidents Carter and As-Sadat during their train trip from Cairo to Alexandria on 9 March:

Question to President Carter: Are the discussions proceeding well?

Answer: Yes, they are proceeding extremely well. President as-Sadat wants peace, and Israeli Prime Minister Begin also wants peace.

Question: Do you believe that you will stay another day in Egypt?

Answer: I do not know.

Question: Is it possible that the three of you may meet together--you, President as-Sadat and the Israeli prime minister?

Answer: I do not know.

Question: Do you believe that President as-Sadat will sign the agreement before your departure?

Answer: How can I predict this? Egyptian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Secretary of State Vance have discussed matters related to wording and language. However, President as-Sadat and I have always had the objective of reaching an agreement on strategic matters. This is the situation now. We will sit together in Alexandria with our delegations to discuss the difficulties that still exist.

Question: Before you arrived here, you said that it is not easy to reach an agreement. What is your comment now that you are in Egypt?

Answer: I have made this trip without having had prior guarantees for its success. However, I am now certain of one thing: both Egypt and Israel want peace--and this is clear.

Question: Mr President, can we deduce that the discussions are not going according to your expectations if you decide to stay for 1 more day in Egypt?

Answer: I believe that it is not easy to forecast this because if the discussions proceed well, or if they don't, then 1 day in my life will be of great significance if I can contribute to the improvement of the opportunities for peace.

Question: Is is possible that you will stay for 1 more day in Israel?

Answer: I do not think so.

Question: Have you been in contact with the Israelis during your time here?

Answer: Contacts are taking place through ambassadors only. Indeed, we have nothing to communicate to Israel now because we are still in the process of discussions over specific issues that are still the subject of disagreement. I believe we will be able to discuss these issues after the Alexandria meeting. It is clear that we will go to Israel and that some differences still exist. I will do my utmost to overcome them.

Question: Have the Egyptian proposals surprised you?

Answer: Well, we have a completely clear picture of the Egyptian position from the statements and analyses made by Dr Khalil during the Camp David discussions and during my private discussions and contacts with President as-Sadat. Therefore, there are no surprises.

Question: What is the extent of the disagreement between the Egyptians and the Israelis over the question of Palestinian autonomy?

Answer: Well, the question of Palestinian autonomy should be discussed a month after the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement is signed. The question of autonomy for the Palestinians is very well summed up in the Camp David agreement. President as-Sadat and Mr Begin have assured me that they will abide by the Camp David agreements. It is obvious that the details must be prepared a year after the peace agreement is signed.

Question: I wish you would express your firm belief that you will not stay an additional 24 hours in Egypt even if obstacles appear.

Answer: Well, nothing has happened so far that I have not expected. I have not been disappointed about anything. Therefore, I expect my itinerary to continue unchanged, as planned.

The newsmen then addressed their questions to President as-Sadat:

Question: How would you describe the discussions now, Mr President? In other words, how are things progressing?

Answer: Well, let me tell you this. There has been progress following yesterday's 3-hour intensive discussion. There has definitely been progress. I believe that the time has come for us to say that the signing of the agreement is not far away. On my part, as you know, I am doing my utmost, and will continue to do my utmost. However, without President Carter's intensive efforts and the support of the American people and Congress, we could not have achieved this. Let me hope that everything will be crowned during this trip.

Question: What are the main obstacles facing you, Mr President?

Answer: You are aware of the comment I made yesterday after my 3-hour talks with President Carter, which were later joined by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Dr Mustafa Khalil, Mr Vance and Dr Brzezinski. Therefore, let me tell you that mistrust must truly be eliminated. Unfortunately, there are still some signs of mistrust, but they do not involve the Egyptian side. We eliminated all signs of conflict, animosity and everything else during our visit to Jerusalem.

The current problems are about a word here and there, but I see no difficulty in reaching an agreement on the main issues. As I have said, it would not have been possible for us to achieve this without the efforts and patience of President Carter. At this decisive moment, we need to achieve the final result.

Question: In light of your discussions with President Carter and your familiarization with the position of the Israeli side, are you now prepared to sign the agreement?

Answer: Yes, I am prepared to sign the agreement.

Question: What should Israel and Egypt do so that an agreement will be signed?

Answer: I can speak for myself, not for the Israeli side. For myself, I am prepared.

Question: Had any change occurred in your basic stand before President Carter's arrival in Egypt?

Answer: Well, let me say it very frankly: Following the talks we held last night, I really found out that there are no obstacles on the road. All that exists is a misunderstanding over only the basic principles [as received]. Apart from this, I believe that we are on the verge of signing a peace agreement.

Question: Are you now satisfied with the question of Palestinian autonomy?

Answer: Well, let me tell you that it is imperative for us to always emphasize the documents issued at Camp David; they are a great gain. You have previously heard me say that we must defuse the explosive situation. Camp David has not only defused the explosive situation, it has also opened the way for the comprehensive settlement. By adhering to the Camp David documents, it is definite that we will reach an agreement.

Question: What is the main obstacle now?

Answer: I believe that it might seem stupid for me to say that the obstacles are represented by a few words here or there--only a few words.

Question: Will it be possible to surmount these obstacles tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?

Answer: On what exists between me and President Carter, you can rest assured on one thing: We agree on everything that is raised between us--and we will continue to be in full agreement.

Separate Egyptian, U.S. Meetings

NC091700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 9 March--At 1830 today at the Al-Ma'murah resthouse, President Anwar as-Sadat held a meeting with the Egyptian side to the Egyptian-U.S. discussions.

The Egyptian side had earlier this afternoon held a meeting before being received by President as-Sadat.

The U.S. side held a similar meeting at Ra's at-Tin Palace this afternoon.

The discussions between the Egyptian and U.S. sides will begin at 1900.

Resumption of Discussions

NC091850 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] The second round of discussions between the Egyptian and U.S. delegations was held at Al-Ma'murah in Alexandria at 1900 today. President Anwar as-Sadat headed the Egyptian side and President Jimmy Carter headed the U.S. side.

The discussions were attended on the Egyptian side by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Economy Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih, Chief of the President's Office Hasan Kamil, Egypt's Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz.

The U.S. side was represented by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, national security adviser Brzezinski, U.S. Middle East roving ambassador Alfred Atherton, U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Hermann Eilts, and President Jimmy Carter's political adviser Hamilton Jordan.

U.S. Spokesman on Talks

NC092057 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 March--A White House spokesman has said that an atmosphere of friendship and frankness prevailed at the talks held tonight between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The U.S. spokesman said that the discussions, which began at about 1905 and which ended at 2000, dealt with the peace process and other subjects of mutual interest.

The U.S. spokesman said that Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil this afternoon met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the Falastin Hotel. The meeting began at 1530 and lasted until 1700. He said that the discussions between Dr Khalil and Vance centered on questions which have not yet been solved in the peace treaty negotiations. The U.S. spokesman noted that Presidents as-Sadat and Carter will tomorrow attend a working lunch at the Mena House Hotel to be followed by another round of discussions. He said that President Carter will leave Egypt tomorrow night for Israel.

As-Sadat Decorates President, Mrs Carter

NC092108 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 9 March--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat awarded the Great Sash of the Nile to U.S. President Jimmy Carter this evening.

President as-Sadat also awarded the Distinguished Class Medal of Perfection to Mrs Rosalynn Carter, the wife of the U.S. President.

President as-Sadat awarded the two medals to the U.S. President and his wife before the dinner banquet which he hosted in honor of his august guest at Ra's at-Tin palace in Alexandria.

As-Sadat, Carter Dinner Speeches

NC092224 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat hosted a dinner banquet in honor of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the delegation accompanying him at Ra's at-Tin Palace tonight.

The banquet was attended by members of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations to the discussions, the People's Assembly speaker, ministers, Egyptian newspaper chief editors, senior state officials and a number of men of letters and artists.

President as-Sadat delivered a speech during the banquet. He said: My dear friend President Carter, Mrs Carter: It is always a happy occasion for me and my wife to meet with our dear friend and brother President Carter and Mrs Carter. I will have much to say if given an opportunity to do so. I believe that whatever I say would not be enough to give President Carter what he deserves for the patience and perseverance he has exercised for the sake of the noble cause of peace.

My people welcomed President Carter yesterday and today. As far as I am concerned, I would like to tell you how happy and proud I am that my dear friend and brother is now with us on the land of Egypt.

President Carter delivered a speech in which he said: President as-Sadat has earned the admiration of the world. He deserves this admiration. I have never seen such a large crowd of people as those who lined up to greet me along the road to Alexandria. This was an expression of their deep admiration and respect for President as-Sadat. I consider President as-Sadat as a partner and brother. He has carried out a brave action by which he transcended hatred. I express the friendship of 200 million Americans to the people of Egypt. We admit the difficulties we are facing. We also believe in something common--the peoples of Egypt and Israel must live in peace. By virtue of the strength, ethics, nobility and values of President as-Sadat, hope rose in our hearts for the establishment of peace.

I also greatly admire the Egyptian people. I will speak tomorrow before your representatives at the People's Assembly.

I will explain to them my hopes for the future. Today, I tell you that I carry with me the heartfelt feelings of friendship from 200 million Americans to 40 million Egyptians. They are the same feelings and aims which link myself and President as-Sadat.

I would like to say that when I saw the crowds flowing with the feelings of love for President as-Sadat, I was touched by the extent of respect which the Egyptian people harbor for the ruling authority. The same thing applies to us in the United States, where the people respect the ruling authority. I wish to emphasize that President as-Sadat is perhaps the most popular dignitary in the United States.

Today, we are aware of the difficulties which Egypt is facing in communications and of some of the old enmities which still exist. Both of us realize that the peoples of Egypt and Israel are praying for peace and that the leaders of Egypt and Israel are praying for peace. This constitutes a start in the making of common peace for all peoples of the Middle East to avoid the dangers and to realize their dreams and aspirations.

Khalil on Government Position

NC100845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0813 GMT 10 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 March--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that Egypt's position on the question of Palestinian self-rule is that the elections should begin in Gaza for implementation of self-rule there, and that this should be followed by the implementation of self-rule in the West Bank.

In statements to reporters after meeting with the Egyptian delegation at noon yesterday, published by the newspaper AL-AHRAM today, Dr Khalil says Egypt stresses that the transitional period for Gaza and the West Bank should not exceed 5 years at most.

Answering a question on Egypt's approval of the latest U.S. proposals, Dr Khalil said: Proposals have been submitted to us, and we have submitted counter proposals. We are now meeting to arrive at a draft that would not result in any differences, especially when it comes to implementing the agreement.

Dr Khalil also said: Each side is now expressing its view on the draft arrived at during the Camp David meetings. He added that the U.S. delegation is not trying to pressure the Egyptian side, and that we do not accept any pressure.

Dr Khalil was asked if an agreement were about to be signed. He said: The signing of the agreement does not depend on one side.

Asked if the draft letter on self-rule was discussed, Dr Khalil said that the letter is a complementary part of the agreement and will be signed simultaneously with the peace agreement.

Asked about Egypt's oil supplies for Israel, Dr Khalil said that oil is not a part of the agreement and never will be.

Asked if an Egyptian official would accompany President Carter to Israel, as claimed by Israeli radio, Dr Khalil said this was not true. AL-AHRAM cites another statement by Dr Khalil that Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has met with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

10 March Itinerary

NC100930 Cairo MENA in English 0916 GMT 10 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, March 10 (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter will arrive here from Alexandria by air at 11.55 a.m. today.

The two presidents and Mrs Carter and Mrs Sadat will proceed to the president's residence in Al-Jizah. They will drive in a motorcade to the People's Assembly where they are scheduled to arrive at 12.20 and proceed to a private room. At 12.20 President as-Sadat will escort his guest to a private room where both will take their seats.

Speaker Sufi Abu Talib will open the session with a speech welcoming the American President, after which President Carter will address the parliament of Egypt.

Presidents as-Sadat and Carter will afterwards proceed to Mena House Hotel and will have lunch together. After lunch, the two presidents will hold private talks in the scherazade room at the Mena House Hotel.

They will meet from 2.30 till about 4.00 p.m. when President Carter will have a private meeting with his own staff for about half an hour.

At 4.30 [p.m.] President Carter and President as-Sadat will be on the terrace of the Mena House for a joint statement.

At 5. p.m. the two presidents will board the motorcade for a one-hour tour of the pyramids of Al-Jizah.

From Al-Jizah, they will drive to the Cairo International Airport for the departure ceremony. After a troop review and the official send off, the President of the U.S. will board his Air Force One and take off at 7.10 en route to Israel.

Leave Alexandria For Cairo

NC100948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0938 GMT 10 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 10 March--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and his august guest, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and their wives left Alexandria at 1100 today. The presidents boarded a helicopter from Ra's at-Tin palace heading for Cairo. They were seen off by the governor of Alexandria, Dr Muhammad Fu'ad Hilmi, and his wife; Assistant Interior Minister Ibrahim al-Khiyari; Director of Security Maj Gen Muhammad Fawzi Ma'ar; Naval Forces Commander Rear Admiral Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad; Commander of the Northern Military Sector Maj Gen Muhammad Nabih; and chairman of the local council Dr Faruq Jaranah.

Assembly Speeches

NC101034 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1000 GMT on 10 March links up with Cairo Voice of the Arabs and other Cairo radio transmitters to broadcast live the departure of the motorcade of Presidents as-Sadat and Carter from President as-Sadat's residence in Al-Jizah on its way to the People's Assembly.

The announcer says that the motorcade leaves the residence at 1008 GMT. The motorcade passes over the Al-Jala' Bridge over the Nile at 1010 GMT and crowds are heard cheering and applauding both presidents. U.S. and Egyptian flags are also decorating the bridge, according to the announcer. The motorcade enters Al-Jazirah Street at 1012 GMT and crowds are heard shouting slogans praising Presidents as-Sadat and Carter. The motorcade passes over the At-Tahrir Bridge at 1014 GMT and arrives at At-Tahrir square at 1016 GMT, and at the People's Assembly building in Qasr al-'Ayni Street at 1018 GMT. Presidents Carter and As-Sadat disembark from their open car and enter the People's Assembly building at 1020 GMT. The announcer reports that the People's Assembly members and the ministers have taken their seats in the People's Assembly Hall.

Presidents Carter and As-Sadat enter the People's Assembly Hall at 1036 GMT amid a wave of prolonged applause. Presidents as-Sadat and Carter take their seats beside People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, who begins to speak at 1038.

Dr Talib begins his speech by welcoming President Carter as a great guest and a leader of a great people. He says that President Carter's visit to the People's Assembly is of great significance because the parliament is the embodiment of the nation's will.

Dr Talib praises President Carter's peace efforts, saying that he was the first U.S. President to take part in solving the Middle East problem. Dr Talib expresses hope that the peace efforts will be crowned with success. He says that the Egyptian people believe in peace, a just and comprehensive peace. He describes President Carter's visit to Egypt as historic. He reaffirms that Egypt believes in peace. He says Egypt's stand on peace efforts is clear: Its efforts for peace are not because it fears its enemy. This myth was shattered during the October War. He says that Egypt is looking forward to a comprehensive peace that will restore to the Palestinians their legitimate rights.

Dr Talib says the People's Assembly is proud of President Carter's policy. He again welcomes President Carter at the People's Assembly, and thanks him for his splendid efforts. He also greets the great American nation, which is leading mankind to progress and civilization. Talib concludes his speech at 1048 GMT.

President as-Sadat begins to speak at 1050 GMT. He concludes his speech at 1100 GMT.

President Carter begins his speech at 1101 GMT. Carter says that only negotiations and accomodation can lead to the fulfillment of the hopes of the Palestinian people for peaceful self expression, and that the negotiations proposed in the Camp David agreements will provide the Palestinians with an opportunity to participate in the determination of their own future. Carter says that the United States has served as a "mediator, working to solve problems--not to press either party to accept provisions that are inconsistent with its basic interests." He also says that a "comprehensive peace remains a common objective," and that these current talks "represent not the end of a process, but the beginning of one, for a treaty between Egypt and Israel is the indispensable path of a comprehensive peace." Carter ends his speech at 1119 GMT. President as-Sadat then embraces President Carter, and the presidents then leave the People's Assembly Hall.

At 1120 GMT, a radio announcer from a van outside the People's Assembly building begins to speak. He says that the motorcade is leaving the People's Assembly building at 1123 GMT. Crowds are heard greeting and applauding both presidents. Egyptian folk music is played by the crowds in jubilation over the visit. According to the announcer, people on balconies are throwing flowers on the motorcade when it crosses Al-Jizah Street. Both presidents are waving to the crowds lining the streets. According to the announcer, some citizens have climbed trees and lamposts to get a better view of the motorcade. The motorcade crosses the Pyramids Tunnel at 1145 GMT and then on to the Pyramids Road.

The motorcade arrives at the Mena House Hotel near the pyramids at 1209 GMT, and the live relay ends at 1210 GMT.

As-Sadat Assembly Speech

NC101142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1050 GMT 10 Mar 79 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at the special session held by the People's Assembly to honor U.S. President Jimmy Carter--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brother and friend President Jimmy Carter [applause] assembly speaker, brothers and sisters:

In the history of mankind, there are cherished and unique moments when the hearts of millions of every religion, race and color unite around dear and unique aims. These hearts turn with all faith, sincerity and desire to the light of heaven, its wisdom and mercy to inspire their leaders to adopt the right decision. [applause]

I believe that we are now living these precious and decisive moments when the hearts of millions are submissively and purely praying imploring God almighty with purity and sincerity that the flags of peace be hoisted on earth.

Brother President Carter, brothers and sisters: Our distinguished guest today, the President of the United States of America, is not only carrying out a mission for peace dictated by his responsibilities as the President of the strongest and richest state in the world, but is also performing an exalted task that is inspired by an overwhelming faith that he is executing the teachings of the Almighty Creator and his commandments. All threats, evils and calamities of war will not disappear from the land of heavenly messages and prophets before peace is established on the land of peace.

I say this, brothers and sisters, because I have known the man; I have known the man closely. I have known that he is a man of values and ethics. [applause] I have known the man closely. I have known that he is a man of values and ethics. I have also known that he has pledged God to exert all efforts to carry out his duty and execute his mission despite the obstacles and storms surrounding this difficult and complicated crisis, which has increased in size and accumulated throughout 30 years, during which seas of blood raged; the bodies of victims were strewn about; causes of destruction and ruination multiplied; and the hearts became petrified with anger, stubborness, mistrust and rancor.

I say this because the man has known us closely. He has known that we support his duty and mission, and that we have extended a hand of love with all the sincere expression of a faith that will not retreat or bend because we are able, with the help of God Almighty, to turn the seas of blood into springs of life and to build the land by cultivating it. This is also because we believe in God Almighty, who has created our hearts that give love, spread good and dispel rancor.

This is why we visited our foes in the heart of their home, and this is why we made our appeal to the men, women and children in Israel that the October War be the last war.

My brother, the distinguished guest; brothers and sisters: With faith in the rights of man and in defense of the rights of man, Jimmy Carter asked the sons of his homeland to give him the responsibility for the U.S. Presidency. With faith in God and in defense of the rights of man, the U.S. President placed the Middle East problem at the top of his list of priorities. In order to solve this problem, he is exerting the greatest effort that any U.S. President has given to any international problem. His magnificent initiative at Camp David constituted an historic event and a unique method in tackling the difficult crisis.

His second magnificent initiative is represented by this historic visit, which is unparalleled in the history of the U.S. Presidency. We wish every success for this initiative, which comes today, to achieve a durable and just peace based on the respect of the rights of man and of the sovereignty of the peoples over their territory and their right to adopt their own decisions and choose their own fate.

Peace is a great aim; no, it is the greatest aim. Provisions do not build peace; peace is built by the desire for peace. Good intentions, patient trust and wise farsightedness can guarantee that the provisions will faithfully establish peace.

In these concepts, over which we never differed with President Jimmy Carter, we declare to the entire world that we will exert every effort and cooperation in all loyal commitment so that a new dawn and new light may break on this part of the world. It is always our faith that tomorrow will be a better day.

My brother, the distinguished guest, President Jimmy Carter: In the name of our people and of their representatives, I invite you to deliver your speech. [applause]

Carter Luncheon for As-Sadat

NC101338 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 March--U.S. President Jimmy Carter today gave a luncheon in the Mena House Hotel in Al-Haram in honor of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

The luncheon was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, members of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations, ministers, and senior state officials.

As-Sadat Statement on Talks

NC101511 Cairo Domestic Service in English 1441 GMT 10 Mar 79 NC

[Statement by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat following talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, at Mena House Hotel garden, in English--live]

[Text] In the name of God, let me seize this opportunity to express really how happy we, my people and me, were to receive President Carter, for whom we hold great esteem and great love, a man who really through his patience, perseverance, morale and principle, has already achieved more than 95 percent of the whole problem--one of the most complicated problems in the whole world.

We are happy to receive President Carter and Mrs Carter and we are happy also to ask them to convey to our friends the American people--who supported my initiatives wholeheartedly--we ask them to convey to them our gratitude. And in this precise moment I prefer to say only that we had a very fruitful talk. We have, exactly as President Carter stated, we have overcome some of the difficulties; some other issues are to be settled. In the name of the Egyptian people, mine and my wife, we wish to President and Mrs Carter all the best wishes, fulfillment and achievement in his visit to Israel. Thank you.

Departure for Israel

NC101713 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1636 GMT on 10 March links up with Cairo Voice of the Arabs and other Cairo radio transmitters to broadcast live the departure of President Carter from Cairo airport. The relay begins at 1650 GMT with the band playing the U.S. national anthem, followed by the Egyptian national anthem. The announcer says that Presidents Carter and As-Sadat arrived at the airport a short while ago. He states that the Egyptian people love peace. Presidents Carter and As-Sadat inspect the guard of honor. President Carter greets various personages and proceeds to his plane. Presidents as-Sadat and Carter embrace one another.

The announcer says that the two presidents exchanged a few words before President Carter boarded his plane. The band plays the U.S. national anthem. President Carter and Mrs Carter wave to the crowd. President as-Sadat, Mrs as-Sadat, Vice President Mubarak, Prime Minister Khalil and various officials step away from the aircraft, which leaves for the runway at 1705 GMT for takeoff. The announcer speaks of the friendly relations between Presidents Carter and As-Sadat and between the Egyptian and American peoples. President as-Sadat then boards a helicopter. The relay ends at 1710 GMT.

SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE TO VISIT CAIRO 13 MAR

NC101855 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Mar 79 NC

[Text] The Cairo radio correspondent has learned that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected in Cairo Tuesday to brief officials on the results of the talks which President Carter will hold in Jerusalem.

SOURCES OPTIMISTIC ON PROGRESS AT PEACE TALKS

NC111158 Doha QNA in Arabic 0912 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 March--Responsible Egyptian sources are expressing optimism over the possibilities of signing an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty--particularly after the talks held by U.S. President Jimmy Carter during his visit to Cairo. President Carter left yesterday for Israel. A responsible Egyptian source stated that progress has been achieved concerning the peace process and the points of dispute that have so far been hindering the march to an agreement. The source added that the situation will be determined in light of the Israeli reaction and in light of President Carter's impressions after his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The Egyptian source was quoted today by the Cairo newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH as saying that President Carter told Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat that he would be contacting him later to brief him on the outcome of his talks in Israel. Egyptian sources say they are awaiting the U.S. reply and that Egypt is hopeful that Israel would have a positive attitude toward what has been achieved so far during the Carter--As-Sadat talks.

According to AL-AHRAM, responsible sources have cited the following three points on which progress has been made:

The fourth article of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty on a reconsideration of security measures in the Sinai;

The explanatory note for the sixth clause on the precedence given to the treaty by the parties;

The letter on the linkage between the treaty and self-rule.

AL-JUMHURIYAH cites an Egyptian source as saying that there are some other points that President Carter will be discussing in Israel, particularly those related to the letter on the linkage between the treaty and the future of the West Bank and Gaza. The source adds that these points are related to measures and commitments to be undertaken unilaterally by Israel to prepare the atmosphere for free elections in the West Bank and Gaza, and that they will be in the form of letters from Israel to the United States. In these letters, Israel will undertake to free political prisoners, restore free political activities, and transfer the headquarters of the military government. The paper also cites a U.S. source in the delegation accompanying President Carter as saying that the talks between As-Sadat and Carter have made definite progress, and that the U.S. delegation is carrying a specific U.S. formulation that will be discussed with the Israelis.

According to the U.S. source, problems still exist related to the formulation of the letter of linkage, the Israeli commitments, the exchange of ambassadors and its relation to Palestinian self-rule, and the subject of oil, but these will be discussed during the talks between President Carter and Israeli officials.

Citing U.S. sources, AL-JUMHURIYAH says Egypt believes that the question of selling oil to Israel is linked with the normalization of relations and therefore is not a subject for discussion now. The Israeli side, however, insists on agreement now on the purchase of oil.

The same sources said that several other points still require discussion, but that they are less important than the linkage problem. One of these points is an explanatory note asked for by Israel on Article V of the draft peace treaty, which deals with the freedom of navigation. Some other points are related to Appendix I, which is the military appendix, and to Appendix III, which is related to diplomatic representation.

According to U.S. sources, the agreement is expected to be initialed if Carter and Begin agree. The same sources, however, believe that the remaining problems still require a great deal of effort from the U.S.-Israeli negotiations, and that matters will become clear within hours.

The Cairo weekly AS-SIYASI, citing what it calls a well-informed source, says that the chances of peace in the Middle East are continuously increasing, and that the possibility of signing the peace treaty is much greater than any other possibility. The paper quotes a U.S. official as saying that "peace will come to the Middle East, and the next few days, perhaps hours, will indicate this." The U.S. official added: "The President of the United States is not on a picnic or a sightseeing tour of the Middle East. He is doing a great job and must achieve the desired results even if it means using all his prerogatives."

Meanwhile, sources close to President Carter have told AS-SIYASI that if his talks in Egypt and Israel succeed, then whatever is agreed upon will be initialed, and that the final signing is expected to take place at a tripartite summit conference in Washington after President as-Sadat's visit to Japan. It has already been reported that President as-Sadat intends to visit the United States, Japan and West Germany.

The paper says that most of Egypt's modifications to the U.S. proposals deal with self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, the different interpretations of self-rule by each side, and the timetable for elections. The remaining points of disagreement, such as the linkage between self-rule, normalization of relations, and Sinai's oil, will be easily resolved if Israel accepts Egypt's interpretation of self-rule for the West Bank. The paper also says that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is accompanying President Carter on his current visits to Egypt and Israel, will begin a shuttle today between Egypt and Israel, for which a special U.S. plane has been assigned to him.

GAZA MAYOR ASH-SHAWWA BLESSES AS-SADAT EFFORTS

NC111330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Telegram from Hajj Rashad ash-Shawwa, mayor of Gaza, to President Anwar as-Sadat--read by announcer]

[Text] To His Excellency Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, faithful president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

As your efforts approach the stage of concluding an agreement to establish a just and lasting peace in our area, we look to you--one of those who has given effort, sweat and blood over the years to support our Palestinian people and guarantee their legitimate national rights, especially their right to self-determination--to continue, brother leader, with your blessed efforts so that this agreement will guarantee our Palestinian people's aspiration to live in dignity and enjoy just peace and real reassurance.

PALESTINIAN YOUTH EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR AS-SADAT'S STEPS

NC111325 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Text] The young men of the Palestinian National Grouping today sent a cable to the Egyptian People's Assembly condemning all the tendentious voices that are trying to cast doubt on Egypt and its leadership.

The cable emphasizes that the people of Palestine have faith in their cause and in President Anwar as-Sadat. The cable expresses full support for President as-Sadat's steps toward a just peace in the area, promising Egypt's leadership that the Palestinian youth will remain loyal to Arab Egypt until victory and until an honorable return to beloved Palestine are achieved. The cable wishes success to President as-Sadat and to all the sincere men working for justice and peace in the area.

GHALI: MILITARY INTERVENTION IF ARAB STATES ATTACKED

NC092101 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt will interfere militarily in the event of any aggression against an Arab state, even if his country were to conclude a peace treaty with Israel.

In an interview which the French weekly magazine EXPRESS conducted with him in Cairo and which was published today, Dr Ghali added that there can be no real peace unless it is universal.

GHALI RECEIVES SOMALI DELEGATION 11 MAR

NC112013 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 March--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali tonight held a meeting with the Somali delegation now visiting Cairo under the leadership of Ahmad Mahmud Farih, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party and member of the Revolution Command Council in Somalia.

It has been learned that the discussions at this meeting dealt with the situation in the Horn of Africa, issues of security in this important area and diplomatic coordination between Egypt and Somalia.

Farih told MENA that the delegation is visiting Egypt in response to an invitation by the National Democratic Party to study the party experiment in Egypt and exchange views on matters of interest to both countries.

Regarding conditions in the Horn of Africa, Farih said that there are external forces which want to engage the states in the area in matters other than building themselves and fighting backwardness in order to dissipate their efforts in activities that only serve the international conflict. He added that the Soviet Union is trying to place the entire area under its umbrella.

The Somali delegation arrived in Cairo on 3 March for a visit of several days.

SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

NC111717 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1702 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 March--Swedish Defense Minister Lars De Geer left Cairo for Helsinki, today after a 5-day visit to Egypt during which he visited the Swedish contingent with the UN forces in Sinai. The Swedish minister was seen off at the airport by Egyptian military spokesman Maj Gen Hasan al-Katib.

AT-TUHAMI RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM FAR EAST TOUR

NC091641 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1537 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 March--Hasan at-Tuhami, deputy prime minister at the Presidency, arrived in Cairo today after a 12-day tour of the PRC, Japan and the DPRK.

Hasan at-Tuhami said on arrival that he is carrying to President Anwar as-Sadat messages from the heads of state of the three countries which he visited.

He said that the three heads of state have conveyed their good wishes to President as-Sadat for the success of his mission for the establishment of peace in the Middle East in the interest of the Arab states and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Hasan at-Tuhami said that during his visit, he had important discussions with the three heads of state dealing with developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations between Egypt and these countries.

SHAM'UN SPEAKS ABOUT SAUDI ARABIA, IRAN

NC112005 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un said today that the cohesion of the ruling royal family in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the kingdom's Arab role are a balancing factor among the Arab states and elements of stability in the area in general. He also said that it is unlikely that there would be an eruption [infijar] in the event a peace agreement is signed between Egypt and Israel. However, he said, the occurrence of an eruption remains a possibility. Sham'un also stressed that if events continue on their present course Iran would become a Marxist state.

This was a summary of what Sham'un said during a lunch given by Deputy for Tyre Nazim al-Khalil in Bayt Miri today. The lunch was also attended by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil; Director General of the Presidential Office Carlos Khuri; adviser for oriental affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut Halim al-Mi'mari and Shaykh Butrus al-Khuri.

STRIKE HELD TO PROTEST CARTER'S MIDEAST TRIP

NC091310 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to the Arab World 1215 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] West Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, and some villages in Al-Biqa' observed a strike today in protest against the U.S. President's visit to Egypt and Israel. Armed men appeared in large numbers in the strike areas.

In western Beirut, schools were closed as well as most roads, especially the airport road. Fires were started opposite Al-Qital school. Armed men appeared in Al-Awza'i, Burj al-Barajinah and other areas asking shop owners to observe the strike. All shops, banks and restaurants in the western area were closed. Demonstrators roamed the streets in vehicles shouting slogans against President as-Sadat's policy.

It has been reported from Al-Biqa' that armed men have taken up positions on most roads. The majority of these men belong to the Al-Fa'ur tribe. An armed roadblock opened fire on the car of Michel Abu Na'um of Zahlah while he was about 2 km from Ad-Dalhamiyah. The car was hit but none of the five passengers was wounded. It has been reported that the aim of these armed manifestations was to create a strike atmosphere.

HADDAD DEMANDS PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO BORDER SOLDIERS

NC091910 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Maj Sa'd Haddad has threatened the UN forces in the south that he will prevent its elements from roaming in the area under his control and that he will close the roads which they usually use if the Lebanese Government does not pay the salaries, which it has cut off, of the Lebanese soldiers in the border area. Major Haddad has requested the UN forces command to exert serious efforts to persuade the army command to rescind its decision to cut off the salaries of the soldiers in the border area.

SYRIA, IRAQ START TALKS ON FACING POSSIBLE MIDEAST ACCORD

JN100633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad--The Syrian Arab Republic has started its efforts and moves to face the results of the new conspiratorial round of the Camp David sides in order to adopt a decisive, unanimous Arab stand toward the treacherous stands of As-Sadat and the imperialist-Zionist plots.

In this regard, a Syrian Foreign Ministry official arrived in Baghdad last night to coordinate stands with fraternal Iraqi officials to bring about an immediate implementation of the Baghdad ninth Arab summit if As-Sadat signs a settlement treaty with the Zionist enemy. This Syrian-Iraqi coordination of stands is in accordance with Article 9 of the Baghdad Arab summit which called for holding an urgent Arab foreign ministers meeting to take unanimous measures against As-Sadat's regime.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY LEADER

JN102001 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Text] At 1930 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti and Information Minister Rashid Muhammad Thabit, who conveyed a message to his excellency the president from Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and PDRY Ambassador in Damascus Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi.

The two Yemeni ministers reviewed the border situation between the two fraternal Yemens and thanked President Hafiz al-Asad for Syria's efforts to stop the fighting between the two parts of Yemen and to lay the foundation for resolving their differences.

President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed Syria's concern for sparing Arab blood and its determination to channel all Arab potentials toward confronting the common enemy. He expressed hope that total implementation of the Arab League emergency meeting's resolutions will resolve the differences between the two parts of Yemen.

A review was held of the situation in the area in light of current developments. It was affirmed that the Egyptian regime's capitulatory line should be firmly confronted.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had also received Muti and Thabit this evening. During the meeting, a general review was held of the situation in the Arab area in general and the situation between the two parts of Yemen in particular.

The PDRY delegation arrived in Damascus from Amman earlier this evening. In a statement, Mr Muti affirmed that the talks he will hold with Syrian officials will deal with developments in the area, in view of the importance of exchanging viewpoints with Arab brothers on the imperialist moves, which have taken the form of blatant intervention, and include the dispatch of sophisticated arms and equipment to the area, thus aggravating the tension and threatening the area's peace and security.

Mr Muti affirmed that these moves are intended to fragment the unity of the Arab nation's potentials and efforts, to harm its liberty, sovereignty and dignity and to enable As-Sadat's treasonous course and alliance with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism to continue in its conspiratorial machinations against the Palestinian people's just cause.

LIBYA

MORE ON AL-QADHDHAFI ON CHAD, YEMEN, CARTER MISSION

LD091050 Tripoli JANA English 2354 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Banghazi--During his speech at Banghazi commemorating the 8 March revolution in Syria, the leader of the Great 1st September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, spoke about the conflict taking place in Chad between the Chadian people and the imperialist and reactionary forces hostile to them. Speaking about the Chad national liberation front represents the revolutionary forces in this country and incites the masses' revolution against the enemy, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed: "We shall stand by this front to the end. Our stand towards this cause is clear. It stems from the nature of our revolutionary movement." He referred to the French forces pouring into Chad in order to deal a blow to the Chadian people and to the presence of Egyptian forces who also fight by the side of the French, against this people.

He said: "Scores of Muslim Chadian citizens died as martyrs yesterday in the city of Abeche, particularly as a result of an attack launched by French and Egyptian forces against the inhabitants of this city which is situated in the east of Chad. [quotation marks as received]

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, referred to the victories achieved by some people's revolutions in the world and highlighted the revolutions in Ethiopia and Iran, saying: "We had called for revolution against Haile Selassie, the world's clown; they said we were asking for the impossible as Haile Selassie could not be toppled and revolution was out of question in Ethiopia and that we had to be friendly with Haile Selassie and kiss his hand as he was backed by America. Suddenly Haile Selassie came to an end and revolution broke out in Ethiopia."

"We also called for revolution against the shah of Iran, another world's clown," Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added, "and entered into agruments with the Arab rulers who said that the shah of Iran was unconquerable because he was backed by America and 25 thousand American experts in the Iranian airforce." Certain Arab rulers asked me to establish friendly relations with the shah of Iran and change our anti-shah stand as he will remain in power and we will lose his friendship at a time when the shah established friendly relations with (Israel) and South Africa.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued to say that the shah bribed several Arab rulers in order that they defend his futile policy against the Iranian people, be hostile to the Arab nation, and express allegiance to the Zionists and the racists of South Africa.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "We are the only Arab country which maintained its opposition to the shah of Iran until his downfall, which has been calling for a revolution against him until it erupted, a[illegible] which allied itself with the Iranian people against the shah until they achieved victory. [quotation marks as received]

He affirmed that in this Islamic people's revolution, the masses are standing by the Iranian people as they follow their new path in Iran, for the shah had renounced Islam and created an Iranian Persian racism antagonistic to the Arab nation.

He had renounced the Islamic belief which binds Persians and Arabs. He said: "It is a great thing that the Iranian people once again demonstrate in support of Islam and that their leader is adopting the cause of the Islamic revolution."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out the great responsibility burdening the Arabs. He said: "We must understand from the reality of the Koran that the historic responsibility with respect to the cause of Islam is that of all the Arabs. We must understand that Islam is the Arabs' religion as it was to the Arab nation that Islam was addressed and the Prophet Muhammad, peace upon him, was sent.

He said that the Koran had addressed the Arab nation; therefore, Islam is the Arabs' religion. If you want to revive the Arab nation, he said, you should not separate the Arab national revival from the Arab Islamic resurrection.

To be an Arab, not a Muslim, was not aimed at by the Muhammedan message; neither was the Muslim primarily aimed at. His reward might be doubled. The one who is primarily aimed at is the Arab because Islam is the religion of the Arab nation, Muhammad the prophet of the Arabs and the Koran the book of the Arabs. Any Islamic resurrection for the Arab nation is a crippled action and the movements which adopted only one side gained no popularity and were doomed to failure. Therefore, he added, the real movement is not the (?limping) one since the Arabs cannot abandon their Islamic religion because Islam is the religion of the Arabs, and one cannot adopt Islam and abandon Arabism.

Colonel al-Qadhadhafi affirmed that no Arab revolution can survive if it is not Islamic for religion cannot be separated from nationalism and the Koran says:

"All messengers we sent spoke the language of their peoples to explain" and as Muhammad was a messenger in Arabic, the tongue of his people, therefore the Arabs are the intended people.

ARABS URGED TO 'CONFRONT AMERICAN IMPERIALIST PLANS'

LD111618 Tripoli JANA in English 1458 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Mar 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress held a meeting yesterday to prepare for the meeting due to be held in Beirut in implementation of the resolutions of the extraordinary session of the Arab People's Congress.

After the meeting was concluded, the general secretary sent a cable to national and popular organizations and to all members of the Arab People's Congress to take the initiative of immediate response to the plot now being (?woven) during Carter's visit to the Egyptian capital and occupied Palestine, and to undertake their national responsibility and reject the capitulationist policy carried out by Egypt's ruler, and to confront American imperialist plans. The JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY's correspondent learned from sources of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress that a number of decisive resolutions will be taken in the next meeting to confront the defeatist policy of the Camp David accords.

BEGIN MAKES STATEMENT AFTER BRIEFING NAVON ON TRIP

TA091633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 9 Mar 79 TA

[From the weekly newsreel]

[Text] About an hour ago the prime minister ended his report to the president of Israel on the details of the U.S. proposals approved by the Cabinet. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports from the presidential residence.

[Begin recording--Schiffer] As he left the presidential residence the prime minister was careful not to give details of the essence of the U.S. proposals that led to a breakthrough in the peace process. He said the details would become public within 24 hours. I hear, the prime minister, said, that in the last 24 hours several difficulties have arisen in Egypt. I hope that the Egyptians do not reject the U.S. proposals approved by the Cabinet. The negotiations must not be referred to as the final stage but this is undoubtedly an important stage on the way to peace. I hope that President as-Sadat and his aides understand this. How long can one hold negotiations, Mr Begin asked? I would not say that if the proposals President Carter took to Egypt are accepted the treaty between us will be signed immediately. Several problems will still remain but they can be solved within a short time and then the treaty can be signed. The prime minister disclosed that in today's discussions of his report he did not hear criticisms from his Cabinet colleagues and the Knesset members taking part in the discussions. Here are the prime minister's remarks on leaving the presidential residence.

[Begin] I gave a report to his honor the president of the state about my talks with the U.S. President and the U.S. delegation he heads, as well as with members of Congress. I gave the President a detailed report and showed him the relevant documents.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, after your report to the Cabinet and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, do you now have more support than when the Cabinet agreed to the proposals you sent?

[Begin] I cannot answer this. However, I can say that the atmosphere in all the meetings--in the Cabinet, in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and in (?the Knesset session)--was very good.

[Unidentified correspondent] Could I ask a question pertaining to the United States? It was said while you were still in the United States that this is Israel's chance to aid the United States and perhaps also its President in his political struggle at such a decisive time for the United States. Does Israel's acceptance of these proposals constitute such aid to the United States?

[Begin] One should not insert internal U.S. struggles into our affairs. We are talking of a peace treaty with Egypt, on a crucial step toward peace in the Middle East. Do not put the two things together. Does convincing President as-Sadat to accept the proposals to pave the way toward signing a peace treaty constitute aid to the U.S. President? Definitely yes. Israel has done much in this respect. The Israeli Cabinet has endorsed the U.S. proposals and it is now Egypt's turn to say yes. Let us hope that this will happen. Tomorrow evening the U.S. President will be my guest for an intimate dinner.

Only our wives will be present and I assume that afterward he will want to give me details of the Egyptian reaction. So, tomorrow evening I will know more and I imagine I will tell you.

[Schiffer] President Yitzhaq Navon told us after the meeting that the U.S. proposals presented to him by the prime minister differ in several respects from the previous proposals. This is the prime minister's important achievement. The points in question, according to the president of the state, are important--not marginal--ones.

[Navon] I think that what has been achieved by the prime minister in his trip to the United States is important. Of course if we had been on our own we would have formulated things differently and much better. However, in contrast with what previously existed, important and essential changes have occurred in vital articles, as far as we are concerned.

[Schiffer] So, in your opinion, should we accept them?

[Navon] To the extent that these articles posed an obstacle and impediment, they do not constitute an obstacle and impediment any longer. [end recording]

Reaction to Begin Briefings

TA092129 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 9 Mar 79 TA

[Excerpt] Harsh criticism was leveled at Prime Minister Begin in the Knesset this week for not informing the parliament on the progress of the negotiations and for making commitments without informing the Knesset members. The prime minister dedicated part of his day to efforts intended to mitigate this criticism. This he did in two meetings: one with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and the other with the Coalition factions. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Nahman Shay, reports.

[Begin videotape--Shay] There were several tense moments at the beginning of the meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee when the prime minister demanded that the members not leak information. He was told that information is leaked from the Cabinet. Well, so what, the prime minister answered; is this good? Zerah Warhaftig proposed that he not report to the committee at all if the prime minister has no confidence in it and this is how things stand. Yig'al Allon reacted sharply: This is no kindergarten. We fully understand the importance of the matter at hand just as we understand the prime minister's request. In short, the committee members were not asked again to swear they will keep the committee's discussions secret and the tension was mitigated. For about an hour the members listened to a detailed report from the prime minister on the new U.S. proposals. The members listened attentively. No comments were made and there was no discussion. When they left the meeting they reacted as follows:

[Arens] I am satisified with one achievement by the prime minister which I view as a very big achievement. He proved in his trip to the United States that the Israeli prime minister does not have to obey the U.S. President. We can have an argument with the U.S. President, a friendly argument but an argument nonetheless, and it is possible that in certain cases we will convince him and not vice versa. The prime minister proved this, by his very trip, by declining the invitation to meet with Khalil and by not accepting the proposals initially submitted by the United States.

[Allon] My criticism of several aspects of the original Camp David agreements has remained unchanged. However, since our point of departure today should be honoring the Camp David agreements lawfully signed by a legal government and approved by the Knesset, then any future formulations should be examined against the background of the Camp David agreements. We will have to insist that there be no deviation from the first Camp David agreements.

[Shay--turning to MK Druckman] How do you view things now?

[Druckman] Very grave. This is a continuation of the move started at Camp David consisting of concessions only on our part. This is dangerous in my opinion and I rebel against it. It is not in our interest.

[Shay] Even the new U.S. proposals do not satisfy you, MK Druckman?

[Druckman] They are surely no better than the previous proposals. They merely contain more practical applications, which are no better than before.

[Shay] Will you be able to vote for an agreement based on these proposals?

[Druckman] God forbid, no.

['Amit] If the Americans have indeed decided to return to the Middle East and decided to offer themselves as a prop--because our common problem with the Egyptians is whether the agreement will be fulfilled; in recent months the Americans have proved themselves as an unreliable element-- if it is true that they have decided to stop this erosion now that secretary Brown has visited Israel and has seen what is happening, if it is true that an airlift is in progress to North Yemen and Carter has indeed arrived, then I am very optimistic about the continutation of the peace process. The main problem is: Will what we agree on actually be kept?

[Shay] The atmosphere was more relaxed in the meeting with the Coalition factions. Most of the members here saved their criticisms for other occasions. The prime minister enjoys broad support here. Begin also asked his Coalition collegaues to keep the information disclosed to them secret. The voices of opposition in the Coalition were not heard.

[MK Sharir] The prime minister returned with great achievements. He did a great job in the areas of political and public relations in the United States.

[MK Shamir] I think that we are faced with a move toward total Israeli surrender. The price is no peace. It is a paper that will lose its value within a few months if not less. Israel is deserting its security positions and Eretz Yisra'el's parts.

[Shay] Does the present state of the negotiations, the new change, not seem right to you either?

[MK Shamir] Substantively speaking I do not think that this new breakthrough actually constitutes a breakthrough. This is a continuation of the same move followed up to now. Israel is making concessions, article by article, move by move.

[MK Kaufman] After receiving the prime minister's report, I fully support the prime minister. [end videotape]

Details of Begin Briefings

TA110706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Mar 79 TA

[From the morning newsreel]

[Text] At the end of the week the prime minister revealed that President Carter had promised him that if Egypt would not accept the proposed amendments to the peace treaty, the blame for the suspension of the negotiations would not be put on Israel. Mr Begin said that understanding had been obtained on several issues of principle between him and the U.S. President, which had led to his support for the U.S. President's proposals. Here is Shim'on Schiffer on the prime minister's reports concerning the results of his talks in the United States.

[Schiffer--live] The reversal which caused the prime minister to recommend that the Cabinet ministers accept the U.S. proposals on the amendments to the peace treaty originates, apparently, in the change which has occurred in President Carter's position toward Israel. This can be gathered from the reports Mr Begin gave to the Cabinet ministers, Knesset members and various personalities at the end of the week. The prime minister said that President Carter had promised him, at their last meeting in the United States, that if the U.S. proposals were not accepted by President as-Sadat, he, Carter, would no longer blame Israel for foiling the negotiations. According to the prime minister, the U.S. President said that there would be no more erosion in the formulations proposed by him.

Concerning the report by the prime minister, it is being said that Israel is facing new era in its relations with the United States. President Carter promised Mr Begin to support providing aid of more than $4 billion for the implementation of the IDF withdrawal and the construction of the IDF's new deployment on the borders after the withdrawal. The U.S. President also spoke about building a contractual system [ma'arekhet hozit] between the United States and Israel, parallel with the completion of the treaty with Egypt.

The prime minister reported that he had proposed to the U.S. President a new timetable for the implementation of the treaty with Egypt in the event that President as-Sadat continues with his opposition to establishing full diplomatic relations 9 months after the first IDF withdrawal. Mr Begin then proposed that the first stage of the IDF withdrawal should be after 18, not 19 months, while the last stage of the IDF withdrawal would be 6 years after the signing of the treaty, and not after 3 years. Thus with the ambassadors, too; they will be exchanged after 18 months, not 9 months.

In his reports, the prime minister described the processes which spurred President Carter on to making his current move.

In view of the information coming from Egypt about the Egyptian counterproposals to President Carter's proposals, several ministers said at the end of the week that the formulations accepted by the government represent the end of Israel's concessions. A senior minister told me that the U.S. President had understood this fact very well.

In the ministerial consultation held at the end of the week, several ministers complained about the fact that the head of the opposition, MK Shim'on Peres, was to be permitted to make a speech at the Knesset assembly tomorrow after speeches by the President of the United States and the prime minister. Only Ministers Weizman and Pat supported this.

And, finally, tommorow or the day after tomorrow it will be made clear whether President Carter will continue to support the proposals he submitted to the prime minister or, possibly following his talks with President as-Sadat, he will ask the government to rediscuss the amended proposals for the peace treaty with Egypt. At any rate, if the negotiating process makes progress, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will remain in the area in order to complete the understanding reached between the prime minister and the U.S. President on everything involving the creation of a new contractual system in the relations between the two countries

JERUSALEM REPORTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT

Arrival at Airport, Jerusalem

TA1101850 [Editorial report TA] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew, Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew and Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1755 GMT on 10 March all begin separate live coverage of President Carter's arrival at Ben-Gurion airport.

The television announcer describes the decorated airport and the landing of Carter's plane at 1758 GMT. The plane taxis to the reception area and stops. The door opens at 1801 and the Israeli chief of protocol, Amir, mounts the ramp to meet the President who appears at the door at 1803 GMT.

An Arab correspondent is also at the airport and describes the events in Arabic.

President Carter shakes hands with President Navon and his wife and with Mrs Begin. Prime Minister Begin then greets Carter and is shown giving him a long welcoming hug. Carter, Navon and Begin then stand at attention while the military band plays the U.S. and Israeli national anthems and a 21-gun salute is fired. Carter proceeds to review the honor guard accompanied by the Druze Officer of the Guard.

At 1810 GMT Carter, Navon and Begin go to the dais. President Navon greets Carter with a welcoming speech in English. This is followed by a brief speech by President Carter, after which Carter and Navon descend the dais and Carter proceeds to shake hands with a long line of dignitaries.

Carter, Navon and Begin then enter Carter's limousine which will take them to Jerusalem. The motorcade begins to leave Ben-Gurion Airport at 1837 and live coverage ends.

At 1917 GMT on 10 March Jerusalem domestic service in Hebrew resumes live coverage of Carter's trip at the moment of his arrival in Jerusalem. The crowd at the Binyaney Ha'uma convention center cheers and applauds as the limousine carrying Carter, Begin and President Navon arrives. Lined up to greet Carter are councilmen, rabbis, Arab dignitaries from East Jerusalem and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. The announcer says that Gush Emunim members are also there, holding a demonstration against the U.S. President's visit, and that Peace Now movement members are holding a demonstration in favor of the visit. At 1919 GMT the presidential limousine drives up and a band begins to play while Carter, Navon, Begin and the others get out. Carter approaches Rabbi Porush who presents him with the traditional greeting of bread and wine. No speeches are made except for a short welcome in English by Mayor Kolleck.

The announcer says thousands of people, soldiers and policemen are all over the area. At 1925 GMT, Carter, Navon and Begin return to the limousine, waving to the cheering crowds. The announcer then describes the route of the motorcade.

At 1935 GMT, Carter's limousine arrives at the prime minister's residence. The announcer remarks that about a hundred people are there to welcome the U.S. President on his arrival and no demonstrators are to be seen. Begin and Carter, accompanied by their wives, enter the premier's residence. Live coverage ends at 1936 GMT.

Navon Welcoming Speech

TA101919 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1813 GMT 10 Mar 79 TA

[Address by President Yitzhaq Navon on the arrival of U.S. President Jimmy Carter at Ben-Gurion Airport--live, in English]

[Text] [Opening words in Hebrew] The people in Israel today welcome the leader of a great and friendly nation. Welcome. [end Hebrew]

Mr President and Mrs Carter, shalom and welcome to Israel. In the name of the people of Israel it is a great pleasure and privilege together with my wife to greet you and the distinguished officials who have come with you, with all our hearts, in sincere friendship and profound appreciation. We cherish these feelings toward you personally and also as a representative of the leading nation in the free world, the great and noble democracy of the United States, which has done so much to deserve our admiration and gratitude.

You come to us, Mr President, on a unique mission for a goal which is dear to all of us and for which you have mustered all your energy, your dedication and your leadership, to put an end to hatred and hostility and to open a new page of peace in the troubled annals of the peoples of this area.

At this moment we do not know as yet what tidings you carry with you from your visit to our great neighbor, Egypt. Does the dove of peace which has emerged from the ark carry an olive branch in its beak or will it have to wait for some time longer until the waters of the flood are abated from off the earth so that it can at last find a resting place for its feet.

Mr President, you are not unaware, I am sure, of the differences of opinion in our country in the sphere of foreign policy and national security. Two sentiments, however, are shared by all sections of our people--a sincere and ardent desire for true peace and a profound conviction that in order to achieve that peace Israel has made enormous sacrifices above and beyond what might have been expected or demanded of her. These sacrifices, as you well know, take the form of very tangible things--withdrawal of our forces from strategic territories three times as large as the area of Israel, the evacuation of vitally important airfields and oil resources, the evacuation of flourishing villages. These concessions, once made, are irrevocable. In this situation, it is easy to understand our desire to insure that the peace treaty we sign shall guarantee a true and permanent peace and shall not contain elements liable to endanger the peace and our security.

During your visit here you will meet a people which feels at one and the same time deep concern and a great hope. It is our prayer that your visit will remove that concern and justify that hope.

My dear President and Mrs Carter, 5 years ago you toured our country as private citizens. Today, divine providence has brought you here on an historic mission. I hope it will not be long before you can come to Israel again and see that the saplings of peace which you plant will have grown into sturdy trees bearing plentiful fruit on every hill and valley in Israel, in Egypt and the entire area.

Once again, a most hearty welcome. [applause]

Begin Remarks on Talks

TA102240 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2232 GMT 10 Mar 79 TA

[Statement by Prime Minister Menahem Begin outside his residence in Jerusalem following dinner and talk with President Carter--live, in English]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen of the press: It was a great honor to my wife and myself to host the President of the United States, Mr Jimmy Carter, and Mrs Carter at our home for dinner. After dinner the President and I had our first discussion in the wake of his discussions in Cairo with President as-Sadat and his advisers.

Tomorrow we shall continue our discussions in the framework of the two delegations--the President, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and other advisers of the President and the Defense Council of the Cabinet of Israel--at 11 o'clock.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen and good night.

Patir on Carter-Begin Talks

TA102238 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2304 GMT 10 Mar 79 TA

[Press briefing on the talks between Prime Minister Begin and President Carter by the prime minister's adviser on press affairs and communications, Dan Patir, at the Jerusalem Theater--live, in English with superimposed Hebrew translation]

[Patir--Beginning of statement indistinct due to superimposed general explanation of the scene in Hebrew]....And then they sat at the table. Dinner lasted about an hour and a half and then President Carter and Prime Minister Begin were conferring in the prime minister's study for about an hour and a half until--to be more exact until about 12:27 [2227 GMT]. As far as the talks are concerned, I would say that it was a very frank discussion, but we are not going into the content of the talks.

The continuation of talks will take place tomorrow at 11 a.m. at the prime minister's office. The participants on the Israeli side will be the members of the Ministerial Committee for Defense Affairs, the government legal adviser, the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, the Israeli ambassador in Washington and also myself. The talk tomorrow morning is scheduled to last until about 1:15 [1115 GMT]. That's it for the evening. If there are any questions I will try to do my best to answer.

[Indistinct question]

[Patir] I am not aware of it. The question was whether the President [as heard] made any remarks concerning some kind of poster at the entrance of Jerusalem saying, Carter Go Home, correct? I haven't seen it myself, I don't think the prime minister has seen it and I haven't heard from the prime minister any remarks to that effect during the evening.

[Indistinct question]

[Patir] No, I didn't use the diplomatic language this time. The question was whether the citing of my answer as very frank, quote unquote, talks was to mean that there were some differences of opinion. The answer was that I did not answer in diplomatic language. It was a straightforward answer. I say it again, I am not going into the content of the talks at this moment. (?Any more questions)

[Indistinct question]

[Patir] I think that I am authorized to say that this has been--this subject has been--touched upon by the president and the prime minister and we act accordingly.

[Indistinct question]

[Patir] I didn't say so. I think it has been jointly agreed that there will be no further comments with regard to the substance of the talk. Yes, please. Sorry, can you repeat it?

[Indistinct question]

[Patir] This is my characterization of the talk. I repeat this is my characterization of the talk and I think it is a correct one. Yes, please.

[IDF correspondent Yosi 'Abadi--in superimposed Hebrew] Well, the prime minister's adviser refused to detail the content of the talks and we will in the meantime have to settle for the rumors and reports reaching us from Cairo up to now. According to these, there is not full agreement on President as-Sadat's part to the U.S. proposals presented to him by President Carter. There isn't a totally negative answer but there is no positive answer either. This is how a compromise answer was formed and the ministerial committee will hear about it tommorrow. Perhaps after the Ministerial Committee for Defense Affairs listens to the Egyptian answer this will be released for publication.

11 Mar Meeting With Begin

TA111014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The President of the United States and his team of aides are now consulting in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem with the prime minister and the Israeli ministerial team. The meeting began about half an hour ago and the orginal plan is to finish it by 1315. However, the prime minister's office has also prepared for the possibility that the debate will continue beyond that.

Before President Carter arrived at the prime minister's office, Mr Begin held a short consultation with the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs and reported to them on the main points of his talk with President Carter last night. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that at that consultation the principles according to which the talks will be held were apparently decided upon. The prime minister also reported on the personal message President as-Sadat sent him via the U.S. President.

Before the beginning of the negotiations between the two leaders, Foreign Ministers Moshe Dayan and Cyrus Vance met in the King David Hotel. Cyrus Vance is apparently going to leave for Cairo tomorrow in order to report to President as-Sadat. It may be that he will return to Jerusalem after that. For the moment, the complete news blackout on all political contacts continues.

Carter, Begin Statements

TA111552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1538 GMT 11 Mar 79 TA

[From the "Open Line" program--statements by President Carter and Prime Minister Begin in English following talks at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] [Carter] I met with the Defense Council of the Government of Israel and with the prime minister to discuss the issues that still remain to be resolved between Israel and Egypt. It was a friendly meeting, a frank meeting, a thorough meeting. We have not yet reached a final agreement. Important issues still remain to be resolved. All of us are dedicated to continue with our best efforts to reach success.

[Begin] Ladies and gentlemen of the press. I subscribe to the statement made by the President. We had a long meeting, with a break for luncheon. I can assure you I and my colleagues in the Cabinet say it is one of the best I have ever eaten and we are grateful to the President and his advisers that they honored not only our meeting, but also our luncheon downstairs. And then after the luncheon we continued our talks which were very serious, I suppose; also very friendly, as the President said.

Now, we decided to call a session of the full Cabinet for tonight at 10 o'clock, and tomorrow the President will meet with our full Cabinet at 8 o'clock in the morning. So certain issues concerning the peace treaty between us and Egypt will be clarified and decided upon by the Cabinet during the nocturnal session, so that we will be able tomorrow to give replies on those certain issues to the President. These are the latest developments. Now we have to go and change and be prepared for the dinner in honor of our dear guest the President of the United States.

Begin Remarks on Talks

TA111636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1544 GMT 11 Mar 79 TA

[From the 'Red Line' program: Remarks to correspondents by Prime Minister Menahem Begin outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem following his meeting with President Carter--live]

[Text] [Shalom Qital] The prime minister is here with us and is prepared to answer our questions. People are speaking about difficulties. President Carter just spoke about the fact that the problems have not been solved. What is happening in the talks?

[Begin] First of all I want to tell you about the meeting. After I accompanied the U.S. President this morning to Yad Vashem [memorial for Jewish victims of the holocaust]--an event which cannot be described in human language especially for a Jew--and a commemorative service took place there for the 6 million Jews who were slaughtered by Nazi Germany and its helpers, we went to Mount Herzl.

The President paid his respects to the prophet of the state and from Herzl's grave we went to Ze'ev Zabotinsky's grave in accordance with the President's wish, expressed yesterday at my home. The President paid his respects to the memory of Ze'ev Zabotinsky and a Hebrew soldier blew the bugle.

Afterwards the President went to pray at his church and I came to the office and held consultations with the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, that is to say the Israeli delegation to the talks with the American delegation. We made the necessary decisions prior to the meeting with the U.S. delegation. The meeting began about 15 minutes late, that is, at 1115. I proposed that in spite of the fact that there is a custom that the host is chairman of the session, since I was no more than a prime minister with the U.S. President sitting opposite me, I proposed that the two delegations unanimously appoint the U.S. President as chairman of the meeting.

[Qital] And so it was?

[Begin] And so it was. Everyone agreed, both the American delegation and the Israeli delegation agreed, that the U.S. President chair the meeting. The President chaired the meeting. We sat until 1330 and discussed the, yes the serious problems, yes, the difficult problems affecting the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel after the secretary of state at the request of the U.S. President informed us of a number of (?formulas) from Cairo.

At 1330 I proposed to the President that we take a break and since the kitchen staff had prepared a wonderful lunch I--when I said the kitchen staff I meant the Plaza Hotel which runs the Knesset Cafeteria as far as I understand--or perhaps I am mistaken--the Hilton Hotel. At any rate what's ours is ours. Well the Plaza Hotel prepared lunch and I can tell you that all ministers agreed that they heaven't eaten such a good lunch for a long time.

[Qital] Did the President agree?

[Begin] Yes. There is no question about that. But I am talking about our ministers. When Jewish ministers say that today they ate a wonderful lunch then you can believe them, Mr Qital. In short, we thanked all the waiters. Lunch lasted for about an hour. We did not talk shop there, but we did have what is called in English small talk, a friendly talk on various issues. The President presented his pretty secretary to whom I sometimes give a kiss, and the President always says I can understand you, I can understand you. This took place at Camp David. My wife knows about this. [laughter] Well the President told us that it was his secretary's birthday so I proposed that we sing: [Begin begins singing] Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you--of course I'm off key, I know. But others sang this song very well. Afterwards we drank a toast in her honor. She was very embarrassed and in good Hebrew we and the Americans said "lehayim, lehayim."

[Several correspondents try to ask questions]

[Begin--in English] I can't speak both in English and in Hebrew. There must be a certain order. You understand Hebrew, you will translate it yourself.

[Begin--in Hebrew] So after we sang this song and the secretary said she would remember this day for the rest of her life--to be more exact I said she would certainly remember this day for the rest of her life and she agreed with my modest opinion--then we went back to the Cabinet meeting room and we continued our talks, which lasted up to now.

The President rightly said that the problems are serious and we have not yet solved them, and this is the reason that at my suggestion the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs decided to call a Cabinet meeting his evening--this evening at 2200 after the reception at the Knesset. And since from the outset it was agreed that the President would meet with the whole Cabinet tomorrow at 0800, we will meet tonight--we might sit for a number of hours until a late hour--and the President will meet with the whole Cabinet tomorrow and I will be able to tell him what we have decided on behalf of the Cabinet. That is, I think--I am not sure--that Secretary Vance will leave for Cairo after listening to us tomorrow in order to carry the Cabinet's decision with him.

[Qital] Tomorrow?

[Begin] That I cannot say. But I believe so. I am not sure. This is an American affair. I think Secretary Vance will leave for Cairo tomorrow. So I can conclude and say quite simply, the problems are serious gentlemen and we are dealing with them in a most serious manner as befits a Cabinet that is responsible for the future of the nation.

[Qital] Can you tell us something about the nature of the difficulties?

[Begin] We will deal with them tonight at the special Cabinet session. I can tell you nothing about the nature of the difficulties. I ask that you understand the senstive situation. We have undertaken not to say anything and you have to understand the sensitivity of the situation because our proposals have to be brought to the knowledge of the Egyptians. So I can say nothing about the contents. This is also the reason why I told you all these stories so at least you would be able to have a story.

[Begin--in English] I ask your permission to go--I am very tired, very tired.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Mr Begin please answer....

[Begin--in English] I have to shave and change and prepare my speech. As you know, I make speeches from memory. I don't write my speeches and I have to decide not only what to say, but also what not to say tonight. For the second problem I need more time even than for the first.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Are we any closer to a peace treaty tonight, Mr Begin?

[Begin--in English] I beg your pardon.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Are we any closer to a peace treaty?

[Begin--in English] I cannot answer that question now. I would like to say in truthfulness--give this information to your audiences respectively in the States or in Europe--we deal with very serious issues concerning the peace treaty and of course we look for solutions. But the issues are very serious, and therefore we decided to convene a nocturnal session of the Cabinet which will start at 10 o'clock.

And if you consider the possibility of the session of the Cabinet lasting between 3 and 4 hours, and maybe it will even be longer, then you can understand that we will sit until the small hours of the morning. And then at 8 o'clock the Cabinet--the whole Cabinet--will meet with the President and then we shall be able--I will be in a position on behalf of the Cabinet to tell the President about our decisions. I do assume that after that Secretary Vance will go to Cairo. I am not sure. It is not for us to decide. But it is my assumption--only an assumption.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Did President as-Sadat request any changes to the American proposals?

[Begin--in English] I cannot speak on behalf of President as-Sadat. Now you will understand the delicacy of the situation. I cannot divulge anything as far as the contents of our talks are concerned. What I can say to you is that the President and the secretary of state and all their advisers--the American delegation--brought to us certain proposals from Cairo and there are other issues on which, for the time being, there are no proposals, there are only ideas, and we shall deal tonight with all of them, and tomorrow we shall inform the Knesset about our decisions.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Is there any possibility that President Carter will prolong his stay here?

[Begin--in English] This question you must put to the President. I cannot speak on his behalf.

Navon Toast at Banquet

TA112214 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1955 GMT 11 Mar 79 TA

[Toast by President Yitzhaq Navon in English at the state banquet in honor of President Carter at the Knesset in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] [Navon begins speaking in Hebrew] Mr President of the United States and Mrs Carter, Mr Prime Minister and Mrs Begin, ministers, high court justices, chief rabbis, Knesset members, honored guests, welcome. I thank you for responding to this invitation in honor of our honorable guest. With your permission, and in order that our guests understand my remarks I will speak in English. [end Hebrew portion]

Mr President and Mrs Carter, Prime Minister and Mrs Begin, very distinguished guests from near and far: It is my privilege to greet you in Jerusalem, the eternal City of David. We have met here this evening to honor an illustrious statesman, his distinguished and devoted wife and his great country. The United States of America is great not only because of its scientific, technological and military strength, but also because of the profound human values that are deeply implanted in the hearts of its people. It is a beacon of hope for all those who walk in darkness. Greatness in a man or a nation is no easy thing. It takes supreme wisdom to refrain from exerting all the power at the disposal of the strong. To be leader of a nation which is responsible in large measure for the destiny of the entire world, a man needs profound faith and constant prayer. It is our profound conviction, Mr President, that you have within you that fountain of living waters from which you can draw a never failing source of inner faith.

By your side is your devoted helpmate, a loyal partner in your joys and sorrows. In voting for her forever, if you will permit me a personal note, you have realized one of your favorite watchwords, "Why not the best." In your life, my dear Rosalynn, you have also known the dark side of the moon, hence your particular sensitivity toward those to whom fate has not been kind. Your heartfelt involvement in the welfare of the individual does not distract your attention from the problems of the great world which is, in fact, composed of individuals. The Talmud has forbidden us to pronounce all the praises of any person in his presence.

I will be content, therefore, to say no more than this, but all those who have met you have surrendered unconditionally to your sincerity, nobility and warm personality.

Mr President, one thread runs through the entire history of our people. It is a long and epic story of the few against the many, a prolonged struggle to preserve our spiritual character and identity against powerful forces that threaten to destroy us. If it is not easy to be great it is even harder to be small. We strive for two aims which, on the face of it, appear to be contradictory, to be equal but different. We continue to cherish our national aims, to gather in our scattered peoples from the four corners of the earth, to solve our social and economic problems, to make the desert bloom and, above all, to build a society founded on the spiritual heritage of our fathers and universal human values.

We have worked to achieve these aims even in times of stress and war but we are profoundly convinced that only true peace will enable us to achieve these ideals. It is my sincere and earnest prayer, Mr President, that the efforts you have devoted here towards that end and the efforts devoted by the prime minister, Mr Begin, and the government will be crowned with success.

Mr President, Mrs Carter, it is irrelevant now, I read that both of you shook hands while running for the governorship of Atlanta, [as heard] you shook in 4 years 600,000 hands. Yesterday we added a few more. Today we wanted to save you some but the President went down and shook a few hands more, so I lost count. Anyhow, I can tell you that those stretched to you and those you did not take are very friendly hands.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will ask you all to stand up and join with me in drinking a toast to our illustrious guests, the President of the United States and his honored lady, to the success of his noble mission, to the family, to Miss Lillian, to the friendship between our peoples and to the progress and prosperity of the United States of America.

Begin Banquet Toast

TA112116 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1955 GMT 11 Mar 79 TA

[Toast by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in English at state banquet in honor of President Carter at the Knesset in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] Mr President of the United States, Mrs Carter, Mr President of the Republic of Israel, Mrs Navon, Mr Speaker, Mr President of the Supreme Court and justices of the Supreme Court, our masters and teachers--the chief rabbis, members of the Cabinets of the United States and of Israel, members of the Knesset, the leader of our loyal opposition, chief of staff of our army and Mr mayor of our capital city, ladies and gentlemen, honorable guests:

Mr President, on behalf of the government and the people of Israel I welcome you to the eternal capital of the land of Israel, the indivisible Jerusalem. The saga of America is living in our hearts. What is the saga of America?

Thirteen colonies ruled by a great nation but by a foreign power, rising in revolt against a regular army including mercenary troops, going through a horrible winter, suffering deprivation, fighting on, ultimately winning the day and receiving the surrender of General Cornwallis, proclaiming its independence, explaining to the world why that separation took place, that Declaration of Independence written 13 years before the declaration of rights of man and citizens during the French revolution, and I, a Jew, dare say, which reads as a chapter of the Bible proclaiming those self-evident truths for which man almost in every generation has to rise and fight, giving a constitution which is working for 200 years and working well, which helps overcome every crisis in democracy, and then, three times in 60 years saving all mankind from the danger of militarism, from the peril of the most horrible tyranny ever known in the annals of mankind and from communist domination over the world, indeed saving thrice all mankind in a short period of 60 years.

The saga of America, to which in 25 years 2 and 1/2 million Jews emigrated, one of the greatest phenomena of peoples' wanderings, 100,000 per year from the shtetl [small Jewish towns in pre-World War II Eastern Europe] bringing with them and transferring with them all the traditions from the shtetl, knowing no word of English, speaking their old language, and then giving birth to a new generation and another generation and then turning into the mightiest Jewish community in the history of our people since the days of Alexandria during the second temple, and contributing so much to the civilization and culture and development of the United States and helping so much the State of Israel, since the famous words were written to America and about it, "Give us the poor."

Were it not for that miracle of those 25 years millions more of Jews would go the way you and I, Mr President, saw today when we visited Yad Vashem [memorial to Jewish victims of the holocaust]. May I say, although it is a festive dinner, that when we both heard the children singing: [Begin quotes in Hebrew] I believe fully in the coming of the Messiah, and even though He tarries I will wait for Him every day [end quote in Hebrew], and knowing that with this prayer our fathers and mothers went into the gas chambers, I couldn't help all the time thinking: these children and smaller ones were dragged to a wanton death. If I said this I said everything, and this is the reason, Mr President, why we, remembering the saga of America, who helped to save a whole section of our people, is living in our hearts, why we love and respect your country not because of any interest, but from the heart, why we are your friend and your faithful ally, why we are grateful for your help and why we help as much as we can your country.

And this is also the reason why we want so much peace, with all our hearts and with all our souls, why we pray for it, why we yearn for it, why we make so great sacrifices for its sake, why this parliament gave overwhelming support with the sacrifices to the completion of our labors to reaching peace.

Mr President, we have to care for the security of the future of our people. This is our responsibility. We shall carry it out under any circumstances. Never again should a foul and bloodthirsty enemy be capable of killing Jewish children, and we shall do whatever is humanly possible to make their lives secure, not only in this generation but for all generations to come in this land of our forefathers to which, as of right, we came back.

Therefore, we want a real peace treaty. It must be real; it cannot last a few months or even a few years. It must last for generations, actually forever. Therefore, we must care for its wording because it has to be clear that this is going to be a real peace, and with the peace must come security. Therefore, we cannot and we shall not put under jeopardy and endanger our civilian population. We shall defend it under any circumstances, even with our lives if necessary, as we have done. This is the problem.

Some say to us: What do you care? Even peace treaties are broken, can be broken. Respectfully I would like to explain to the learned men who teach us this chapter in history that we too have read some pages of history. For instance, I always remember since my boyhood the famous saying made by the German Ambassador to Edward Gray, the foreign minister of Great Britain on behalf of the German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg when the German Army swept through Belgium and so an international agreement which lasted for 84 years was trampled underfoot and then Gray said: If you don't evacuate Belgium we shall go to war against you. And that ambassador on behalf of his chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, said: But Mr Minister, we are going to go to war for a scrap of paper. Those who say so pay a price for it.

A peace treaty is not a scrap of paper. A peace treaty is, as it must be, a serious document that should be carried out. It can be broken by cynics, by enemies of peace, by enemies of mankind. But, of course, our nation, with our experience, cannot ask to sign any document which would make legitimate the breach of the peace treaty. Therefore, we have problems. Yes, Mr President, you and may I say respectfully I, will tell our peoples the truth and, therefore, here and now it is my duty to say that we have serious problems to solve until we can sign a peace treaty with Egypt, and we want so much to have this serious document signed.

And today we dealt with the serious problems. We all worked quite hard, you perhaps harder than anybody else for the sake of peace, but we too worked hard and we shall go on during the night to deal with these difficult problems. We only hope that we shall be able to solve them. But there are serious issues and difficult problems. This is what it is my duty to say at this juncture and this moment. Hopefully we shall overcome the difficulties and be able to sign a peace treaty, a real peace treaty between Egypt and Israel as a first step towards a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. We wouldn't like to have a separate peace treaty with Egypt and have an eastern-northern front, a combination of 6,500 tanks, more than 6,000--excuse me, more than 5,600 tanks--more than 6,000 heavy guns, more than 1,000 first-line fighting planes, etcetera. It is a great danger to us. But of course, we cannot compel anybody to come to the table. We invited them, we are prepared at any moment to resume negotiations with them--with Syria, with Jordan, with Lebanon, with all our neighbors, with all Arab states if they wish--of course, nobody can force them to come. In God's good time, they will, I believe with all my heart, in God's good time. Until then, of course, the peace treaty with Egypt is the first step and it must be a real document.

Mr President, we are proud to have you with us, you and your gracious lady.

We met many times in your great country built in the saga of America which is so dear to all of us. We meet here tonight in Jerusalem, in the Knesset, in the center of our democracy, this democracy which gives Israel the inherent stability which gives you a reliable and stable ally in the Middle East and may I say, the only democracy in the Middle East, and, therefore, the ally, the stable and reliable ally of the free world and its uplifting power, the United States.

Mr President, you hold the greatest office in the world, the most difficult office, but I believe that you will go down in history with a higher title than even that of President of the United States and that higher title is: servant of peace. In this spirit, ladies and gentlemen, may I raise my glass to honored and dear guests the President of the United States and Mrs Carter, to president of our republic, Israel, and to Mrs Navon, to peace and to the everlasting friendship between the United States of America and the State of Israel. Lehayim.

Begin Remarks After Cabinet Session

TA120352 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0324 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Remarks by Prime Minister Menahem Begin following Cabinet session at the Knesset in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] At this moment the prime minister has come up to the battery of microphones. Let us hear what he has to say.

[Begin] We had a very serious Cabinet meeting. Decisions were made. Because of the late hour we cannot meet with the U.S. President and the U.S. delegation at the appointed time of 0800. We have asked that the meeting be postponed until 1000, and at this joint meeting of the two delegations we will inform the President and his aides of all the Cabinet's decisions, and our decisions apply to all the issues under discussion concerning the deliberations and negotiations on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

As to whether Mr Vance will leave for Cairo tomorrow with the Cabinet's decisions, I am unable to say because I still have not had the opportunity to contact him and I have not spoken to him about this, but it is possible, as far as we know. The question now is what Cairo's reaction will be. We will wait until we get Cairo's answer. This is the situation. You know that I cannot reveal to you the contents of the decisions, as I told you yesterday.

[Indistinct question]

[Begin--in English] I have to apologize to you that because of this long nocturnal session you didn't sleep, together with us. It was not necessary. You could have come to us tomorrow around 1200 and had a good night's sleep and I would have given you the same information that I will give you tonight, or this morning. Yes, indeed, as you could have seen we sat all night. We had a very serious debate and issue by issue we debated and made decisions. Now because of this long session it is very difficult to keep the timetable and hold our meeting between the two delegations--the American and the Israeli delegations--at 8 o'clock in the morning and we will ask our American friends to be so kind as to come and meet us at 10 o'clock in the morning.

At 1200, as you know, there is the Knesset session in which we have to make speeches.

Anyhow, it is a time of hard work and when we meet at 10 o'clock we shall inform our American friends of the decisions we took. I told you there is an assumption that with those decisions Secretary of State Vance may go to Cairo for their evaluation and reply, and then come back to us. But this is a supposition. I cannot say for sure that such will be the case.

Well, such is the situation. If you have an questions make it quick because I am quite tired.

[Unidentified correspondent in English about whether Begin is hopeful--indistinct because of superimposed Hebrew translation of Begin's previous remarks]

[Begin--in English] Well whenever you ask me about hopes or optimism, etcetera, I will always tell you that I am hopeful always. I expect a positive reply from Egypt. Whether they will give me such a reply, how can I know, how can I say? I think we took very reasonable decisions.

[Unidentified correspondent in English about whether the Cabinet vote was unanimous and beginning of Begin's answer indistinct because of superimposed Hebrew translation of Begin's previous remarks]

[Begin--in English] ... but there is no difference: when the majority votes it votes on behalf of all the government, sometimes by consensus. We took many decisions.

[Question from unidentified correspondent in English and beginning of Begin's answer in English indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew summary of Begin's remarks]

[Begin--in English] ... so I hope that when the President awakes, the secretary of state will be able to inform him even before we meet. But perhaps the President will hear from us directly at 10 o'clock. But we kept Mr Vance informed all through the night.

[Unidentified correspondent in English and beginning of Begin's answer in English rendered partially indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation]

[Begin--in English] ... you ask me a trap question and you are sure that I will fall into this trap. I am an old man and I have my experience--let me answer, please, your question--and I have experience. What I can do for you I am doing. I am now standing for the last 10 minutes after a session which lasted until 0530 and I give you information that I can. What I can tell you I say so. I can't because you must understand the delicacy of the situation. The Egyptians should hear directly from Secretary Vance. [Remaining portion of answer indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation]

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Mr Prime Minister, would you describe tonight's session as one of the most crucial held by your Cabinet?

[Begin--in English] I will describe this night's session as important and very interesting.

Ministers on Cabinet Session

TA121012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0953 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Text] At the end of the Cabinet session, our correspondents Shalom Qital and Gad Shimron heard the ractions of Ministers Gid'on Pat, David Levi and Yitzhaq Moda'i.

[Begin recording] [Pat] Certainly I am optimistic. Reason has it that ultimately we will have an agreement, and we will have an agreement. There are some problems, but we are trying to overcome them.

[Shimron] And have you, in the joint session with the President, managed to overcome them?

[Pat] Not yet. There may be additional meetings even today.

[Shimron] Even today?

[Pat] Yes.

[David Levi] The session was in a good mood. We discussed issues still under dispute. They are serious issues, but there is no slamming of the door and there is no animosity on either side. So these are the negotiations, and what is most important is that we insist on our positions and, at the same time, do not miss the opportunity.

[Qital] Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, are we, after this morning, closer to the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt than we were last night?

[Moda'i] I don't know. I am no surveyor; I do not know the distance. In my opinion there has been some progress. The question is whether there is sufficient progress.

[Qital] Are there still problems?

[Moda'i] Yes, there still are.

[Qital] Even the problem that concerns you directly, the oil issue?

[Moda'i] Yes, even the problem that I am in charge of.

[Shimron] Sir, in your opinion has sufficient progress been made?

[Moda'i] In my opinion several open questions remain that, unless solved, the progress will not be sufficient.

[Qital] Does this mean also the articles in the treaty about which there has been talk all the time--the issue of the linkage, the target date and so on--these principle questions?

[Moda'i] These issues are still being discussed between us and the Americans and, later, between the Americans and the Egyptians.

[Shimron] Do you believe that there are articles over which there is agreement?

[Moda'i] There are articles over which there is agreement.

[Qital] What would you say about the U.S. position? How do you evaluate it today?

[Moda'i] I would say that part of it is unacceptable to me.

[Shimron] Was there additional flexibility in the decisions made last night?

[Moda'i] By whom?

[Shimron] By the Israeli Cabinet.

[Moda'i] The Israeli Cabinet has shown flexibility all along and last night it showed additional formulatory flexibility, at least.

[Shiron] Which means additional concessions?

[Moda'i] In my conception, Israel has nothing more left to concede. Therefore, this meaning does not seem to me real any more. [end recording]

AL-QUDS HINTS PLO DOES NOT REPRESENT PALESTINIANS

TA101532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The East Jerusalem paper AL-QUDS today calls on President Carter not to listen to those claiming to speak in the name of the Palestinian people; they do not have the authority to do so, according to Al-QUDS. Correspondents say that these remarks by the paper are directed against the PLO which claims to be the representative of the Palestinians. Similar hints against the PLO were also heard in the West Bank after As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem but they died away and were revived only recently.

JERUSALEM POST: BEGIN NOW ACCEPTS GAZA-FIRST AUTONOMY

TA110906 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Mar 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By David Landau, POST diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has accepted for the first time the idea of implementing the Palestinian autonomy in Gaza as a first stage, and only later in the West Bank. Begin indicated his acceptance of the idea to U.S. President Jimmy Carter during their talks in Washington last weekend.

A high Israeli source told the Jerusalem POST that the premier had secured the Cabinet's approval-in-principle for his acceptance of the idea before he left for Washington.

Last night, policymakers in Jerusalem were waiting to learn whether, and to what extent, the Gaza-first concept had figured in President Carter's talks in Cairo.

The new American proposal on the "linkage side-letter"--one of the three U.S. proposals Begin accepted in Washington last Sunday, and which paved the way for the presidential visit--did not deal with the formulation of the entire letter, but only with the specific issue of the "target date."

The U.S. proposal calls for the 12-month "target date" to be applied to the end of negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the creation of the autonomy--not, as heretofore, to the creation of the autonomy.

This was a considerable alleviation of Israel's concern that a "target date" would give the Palestinians veto power over the whole peace process. Israel had feared that by refusing to participate in the autonomy elections, the Palestinians would be able to force Egypt to call a halt to the entire process of peaceful normalization between itself and Israel. With the "target date" now applied only to the Israel-Egypt negotiations, and not to the autonomy elections, that fear is to some extent relieved.

But the U.S. proposal did not deal with the drafting of the rest of the "linkage letter." It did not, therefore, refer to the question of implementing the autonomy--and this key issue is among those that remain to be hammered out during the presidential visit.

Previous U.S. thinking on this question, as embodied in earlier drafts of the "linkage letter," was not acceptable even to those Israeli policymakers who always favoured the Gaza-first principle. This was because the U.S. supported Egypt's contention that the five-year interim period, stipulated in the Camp David accords, should begin to run from the time the autonomy was established in Gaza.

The Israelis argued that the interim period was intended as a testing-time, a time during which moderate leaders among the Palestinians--particularly West Bankers--would hopefully come to the fore and take a lead in running their own affairs. It would be illogical and inconsistent with the original intent, therefore, to enable the full five-year period to be whittled down as regards the West Bank.

This is now understood to be the position of Premier Begin himself. He is prepared to accept the principle of Gaza-first, but refuses to entertain the possibility that the five-year interim period on the West Bank would be calculated from the moment the autonomy began to function in Gaza.

Peres, Arens Comment

TA112248 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2055 GMT 11 Mar 79 TA

[Interviews with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres and Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee MK Moshe Arens at the Knesset following the state banquet, by correspondent Tuvya Sa'ar--live]

[Text] [Sa'ar] Well, the first to react is the chairman of the Labor Party who is called the leader of the opposition, or as the prime minister said, the loyal leader of the opposition, Shim'on Peres. Well, what does the loyal leader of the opposition have to say about the remarks he heard here this evening?

[Peres] I think that one cannot talk only about what was said. One also has to consider the timing of what was said. It is after a day of negotiations and before a night of negotiations. In my opinion, the Egyptians proposed certain changes. The government must decide which to endorse and which to reject and, of course, the speeches are part of the negotiations and I would not be too impressed with them.

[Question] Would you regard the situation we have reached as a crisis or a situation in which the gaps that have been created can be bridged?

[Answer] A crisis, but a passing one. In my opinion, the road to signing a treaty with Egypt is paved. I believe that we will sign a treaty with Egypt, a peace treaty, but I am firm in my opinion that the real problems do not lie in the words and sentences of the treaty with Egypt but in the issue of autonomy--in the Palestinian issue, which is where Egypt places the main emphasis, an issue around which we are certainly divided in our views.

[Question] Can a common denominator be found between the government's position and the Egyptian position?

[Answer] In my opinion, only on a temporary basis. On this issue opinions are deeply divided.

I'll tell you: The issue of whether the treaty has precedence or not--if this treaty abolishes the other treaties or if the other treaties abolish this one--basically this is a matter of formation and the dictionary is richer than reality. This is not what is bothering me. What bothers me is that within a month after the treaty between us and Egypt is signed the negotiations on the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will begin and there is no doubt that serious differences of opinion will be discovered which will threaten the words that bridge between Egypt and Israel.

I really do hope that the U.S. President's mission will be successful, not because he is the President of the United States but because we as Jews and Israelis basically want peace and even this move, which is formal, is valuable, but we have to view it as a formal move--the other issues remain open, troublesome and worrying.

[Sa'ar] Perhaps you will wait for a few minutes and we will hear the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, MK Moshe Arens. We have heard MK Peres. He says that a treaty will be signed but a bad treaty. What do you say?

[Arens] I do not know. Whoever expects the signing of a treaty would want the treaty to be a good one. From the prime minister's remarks and President Carter's and from what we know, it is clear that hard work is being done here, tonight as well, in an attempt to bridge the gaps. I do not know what is being done in Egypt--whether As-Sadat is trying to get the best treaty he can get with a willingness to go all the way or whether an attempt is being made to pass responsibility for the nonsigning of the treaty onto Israel. This will be made clear in the next few days.

[Question] What impression did you get from the U.S. President's remarks? He sounded rather optimistic. He said: I have spoken with both leaders. We can arrive at the signing of a peace treaty.

[Answer] I think that with all modesty the more impressive remarks were made by the prime minister, who said that serious problems remain. It appears that serious problems remain.

[Question] You are chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. You know what the serious problems are. I will not ask you to divulge classified material, but do you think that it is possible to bridge these gaps?

[Answer] I am not involved in the negotiations so I am unable to elaborate on what the problems are, but all of us know that they are mainly problems of two kinds: problems about the conditions of the agreement such as the problem of oil, which is a serious problem for Israel, and problems about the language of the agreement. We do not want this to be an agreement providing an inherent excuse to break it. This is a serious problem.

[Question] With reference to autonomy of course, about the linkage?

[Answer] This is what I am referring to when I talk about the language of the agreement.

[Question] You view this only as a matter of language?

[Answer] Language of a most important and significant nature from our point of view because if the dependence as demanded by As-Sadat remains in the agreement, this means that we would withdraw from Sinai and remain without peace.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 7, 8 MARCH

Khomeyni Representative in Ardabil

D0082100 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 7 Mar 79 D0

[Summary] "This is Tabriz, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution." "At 2000 on 11 Esfand [2 March], the representative of Imam Khomeyni, Sheykh (Baha'oddin 'Alamolzoddah), went to the city of Ardabil in order to investigate the events in (Dasht-e Morghan). That same evening at 2300 he was informed by phone that the (?united) workers of the cooperative company for industry and animal husbandry of (Morghan) had entered Ardabil and were determined to continue their (?gathering) in the (Nizsaleh) Mosque until midnight. Following that, they would set out for Tehran."

"The representative of Imam Khomeyni went to the mosque immediately, and after identifying himself he read the directive issued by Imam Khomeyni to the workers from the cooperative. The representative of the imam then delivered an address condemning any aggression against government lands."

After inspecting the committee of the imam in Ardabil, the representative of the imam went to (Morghan), and on the way reviewed another local committee. The general impression was that the people and tribes are maintaining law and order in their area. During his trip, the representative of the imam was accompanied by members of the clerical community of Ardabil including Sheykh 'Abdollatif ('Alim-e Rasti), the representative of the great Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, Colonel (Azafi), the commander of the Ardabil gendarmarie regiment, and a number of other religious figures from the area.

On 3 March the imam's representative spoke to a large gathering of people from the (Morghan) area about the revolution and about the future role of agriculture. That same evening, the imam's representative decided to call a meeting of tribesmen, government workers and staff from the (Morghan) agricultural associations. During that meeting on 5 March, "he read the orders of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, and he (?reviewed) the reasons for tribal aggression against government lands. In this meeting a number of tribesmen replied that before the introduction of irrigation systems, the lands in question belonged to the tribes and were not considered cultivated areas. Then, following the extension of the irrigation networks by the cooperative workers, the land was cultivated. During the strikes of the workers we heard that his great eminence was advising in favor of agriculture, and we also began seeding some of our improved lands." "Now that Imam Khomeyni has ordered that there is to be no aggression against government lands, we will leave our seeded lands. We tribesmen are ready to follow the path of faith and in the interest of the orders of Imam Khomeyni, we will forsake all property. We will sacrifice all our possessions." Once again the workers of the cooperatives and the tribesmen of the Ardabil area announce their unity with the Islamic uprising.

Economic Conditions, Security in Tabriz

D0101130 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 8 Mar 79 D0

[Summary] "This is Tabriz, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. This afternoon Mr Rahmatollah Moqaddam Moragheh'i, the governor general of East Azarbayjan Province, announced to PARS in Tabriz that [words indistinct] and he added that no one has been arrested in Tabriz."

"With the cooperation of the people and the (?efforts) of the security officials, the city is experiencing peaceful days and nights. Thus, the news item attributed to PARS and broadcast by the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution at 1400 today is denied. That item stated that a number of persons had been arrested in Tabriz."

This morning Engineer Rahmatollah Moqaddam Moragheh'i, the governor general of East Azarbayjan Province, gave interview to our reporter:

[Question] Sir, you have been meeting today with the leaders of industry in East Azarbayjan Province. Please tell us what you discussed with them.

[Answer] "During these few days that I have been in Azarbayjan and Tabriz, the basic problem has been unemployment." There are many people out of work who should be employed. On the other hand, the factories that should be employing these people have been closed, and as a result what we need is a program to renew the activity of the factories and invigorate business.

"In addition, there has been the problem of bank credits, but fortunately the head of the national bank of Tabriz has been here. He has been busy, and he assured us that credits have been secured in Tehran, and in general all places of employment in the country which need assistance (?for the) payment of loans, will get it. The level of need in Azarbayjan is being studied on an immediate basis, and the results will be forwarded to Tehran as soon as possible, and then action will be taken.

"Then there is the question of labor. Of course, this was not on the agenda of this session, but like it or not it came up. Certainly, the issue of labor has two sides: One side is the employer and the other the worker. The business leaders were upset with the intervention of the committees, but these committees have preformed a great service during this time in Tabriz. In fact, it was they who managed to maintain order in the city. Now we will need time to return to normal. Perhaps this job will be done in 1 or 2 weeks.

"I have asked the managers to remain in the administrative positions, and a program will be prepared for them." "A peaceful dialogue between employers and workers will be initiated. This will be done in such a way that the interests of workers will be guaranteed." The point is that we are not just trying to insure the interests of one group at the cost of others. "The object is to have the places of employment start work again so that the workers can have a better life. As long as there is no work, no factories, no income and no production, the life of the people will not improve. For that reason we are trying to get healthy economic activity back on its feet."

[Question] What if the labor force does not want to accept the working conditions and relationships that existed before? They are fighting for something that they will not give up.

[Answer] "This matter has two aspects. First of all we want to do everything to get work started again--with mutual understanding." But then there is the long range aspect which follows this immediate concern. The interests and opinions--the reasonable opinions--of the workers will be provided for in a context of peaceful economic cooperation.

[Question] What can you tell us about other issues in the province?

[Answer] "I am very happy to say that most definitely conditions in the province are improving." With the cooperation of the committees--the revolutionary committees--and with the revolutionary spirit, we are creating conditions that have not existed before. "They are doing their tasks by themselves."

"The first step in that direction is establishing these police units. By having the committees in the police station and with the presence of the Mujahedin and at the same time with the assistance of former police elements with a good record who have acted in a humane fashion during the recent events, we have been able to establish these police stations. And I think that by next week--by the end of next week--we will be able to bring the entire city of Tabriz under the protection of these police stations. I am very happy to say that the people of Tabriz have been able in very turbulent times to look after their affairs themselves, take direct care of the security of their city themselves. In this context, I must really congratulate the people of Tabriz."

Governor General of Fars

DO082000 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1622 GMT 8 Mar 79 DO

[Summary] "Dear friends, this morning Mr Nosratollah Amini, the governor general of Fars, delivered an address to the people of Fars. Please listen to it now:"

In the name of God the compassionate and merciful, we have now reached the point where Fars Province will no longer need the services of the revolutionary committees. The committees are to be given great thanks for the role they played in bringing the revolution to fruition, and their devotion to duty has been recognized.

"As of today, it is announced that all committees--whether in cities, villages, offices, or factories--throughout the province of Fars, are dissolved. From this date the freedom of all individuals must be respected. No one has the right to take action against another because he is a representative of a committee, unless he is acting with the authority and order of Mr (?Hazari), the chief Islamic public prosecutor chosen by Imam Khomeyni (?or by public prosecutors attached to the justice administration).

"In the first place, obviously, the revolutionary court will continue its work with the cooperation of the respected judges of the justice administration, and with the oversight and assistance of representatives selected by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni.

"Secondly, I shall select reliable individuals from every office, institution and factory" who shall continue to investigate those who have abused their positions or have opposed the revolution. Without any prejudice, such persons will be set aside and transferred when appropriate to the Islamic authorities and courts.

"In conclusion, I ask that the respected people of Fars avoid engaging in any sort of activity that disrupts law and order, or which disturbs others." Such behavior will insure the best results for the revolution and will provide the greatest benefit from the blessings of freedom that Almighty God has bestowed upon us. Remember, the enemy is in ambush and wants to draw the nation into chaos in order to destroy our freedom, and ultimately return our nation to dictatorship.

Messages to Tabriz Citizens

DO081800 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1626 GMT 8 Mar 79 DO

[Excerpts] This is Tabriz, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. According to the decision of the school of pharmacy of the University of Tabriz, all classes of this school will be held on Saturday, 19 Esfand 1357 [10 March].

All drivers of private vehicles who have begun to carry passengers are hereby notified that should they break the law, they will be dealt with in accordance with Islamic regulations.

[Signed] Central Committee of Imam Khomeyni, Tabriz, Seyyed Mohammad 'Ali Ghazi Tabataba'i.

All officers, civilians and officials of the Tabriz police force [shahbani] are hereby notified that tomorrow morning at 0900 they are to come to the (Hazrat-e Badi'olasr) Mosque located in the (Badi'olasr) neighborhood in order to participate in the opening ceremonies of police station No 7, and to listen to an address.

[Signed] Chief of the National Police, Tabriz, Colonel Ahmed (Pasleyet).

Also, the Tanavir company of Tabriz has announced that in order to guard against electrical blackouts in the city of Tabriz, the citizens of Tabriz are asked to avoid unnecessary use of electricity.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 9 MARCH

Central Committee of Tabriz

D0091837 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1541 GMT 9 Mar 79 DO

[Text] We have another announcement from the Central Committee of the Revolution: For the attention of the people of (Dasht-e Morghan), the (Tarrakom) tribe and the people of the village of (?Majand), according to information a number of (?former) property owners have taken steps to take over the land of (?farmers) in this area. These persons are forcefully warned to avoid such behavior; otherwise, the committee of the Islamic revolution of the area will be ordered to gather the offenders and send them to the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution in Tabriz. At the same time, all former owners of the villages of Azarbayjan are forcefully warned that no (?efforts) to take over (?land) will be tolerated. As I said earlier, this announcement was issued by the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution in Tabriz.

Tabriz Taxi Drivers

D0091903 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1545 GMT 9 Mar 79 DO

[Text] In order to protect the income of taxi drivers in Tabriz, the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution in Tabriz hereby informs all drivers of private vehicles that they are not to carry passengers for payment. In case of violations, the private driver will be brought in by officials of the Central Committee of the Tabriz revolution. These officials will present the appropriate identity card and the violators will be subjected to the stipulations of Islamic law.

Tabriz Committee No 1

D0091913 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1558 GMT 9 Mar 79 DO

[Text] From committee No 1, which was previously established at the base of (Azerkhani) Avenue in Tabriz, we have an announcement that this committee has now moved to its new location in the former facilities of police station No 1 located on Danishgah Boulevard. The new phone number of this committee is 34400.

Tabriz Committee No 3

DO091921 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1536 GMT 9 Mar 79 DO

[Text] A 2 to 3 year old little girl with blond hair and wearing a red blouse with a red scarf is being watched over in committee No 3 located on (Shams-e Tabrizi) Avenue, the former location of the (Shams-e Tabrizi) hospital. If the parents or relatives of this child hear my voice, please come to this committee to take their little girl home.

Food Supplies

LD091836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dr Yazdi, the deputy prime minister, in a telephone conversation with our correspondent, strongly denied a report published in the press which quoted him as saying that the country's food reserve was depleted. Explaining the point, Dr Yazdi said: What I said was that, owing to the tragedies brought about by the former regime, our domestic production could only meet the country's requirements for 33 days and that we must therefore obtain our other needs from abroad. Unfortunately, however, certain papers distorted the remarks, thus creating some anxiety.

Unfortunately, certain individuals who work for these newspapers believe that it is still possible to restore the old regime in some form, with or without the shah. Consequently, they are trying to launch a political and psychological war against the Provisional Islamic Government and are resorting to various provocations. These individuals, as well as all opponents of the Islamic revolution, must remember that these attempts will never succeed; for this Muslim nation will move forward with the utmost strength toward establishing a new society under Islamic ideology.

Khomeyni Addresses Qom Students

LD091948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 9 March at the Hakim Nezami school in Qom--recorded]

[Text] [tumultuous applause] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: I entrust myself wholly to God. This is the first time that I have come to this school. The barriers of the traitors, foreigners and foreign agents have separated us from you. They created a chasm between us and you. They obtained some results from this separation, but they saw that they could not obtain the results they wanted thanks to the unity of the multifarious strata. For many long years they endeavored to divide theological schools from universities and from other strata of students. We should understand the meaning of the difficulties that this division brought us, and the treasures that this recent unity brought us.

You, young students, and other young people, are my hope, my joy. My joy is constituted by you, young masses, student masses. I cherish the hope that from now on the realm's destiny will be in your hands, dear ones, and that you, dear ones, will safeguard our realm. I cherish the hope that you, by science and action, by science and self-education, by science and good deeds, will overcome your problems.

The fact that we have come so far along this road, thanks to the unity of the voices of the various strata of this realm, the reliance on faith and the dependence on Islam and the holy Koran, has made it possible to cut off the hands of the traitors, and should there be anything left to cut off, we will cut that off, too, God willing. But from now on, God willing, our vigilance will be greater and there will be a greater need for awareness.

Now is the time to rebuild this ruin which they have left us. You know best the treacherous acts they committed against our universities, secondary and primary shools. You all know that they wished to keep you in a backward state. They did not wish you to become Islamic human beings endowed with strength and a sense of purpose. From the beginning their teaching was reactionary and deviationist, and the programs concerned were deviationist. They wished to drive our young people backward in order to make whatever use they could of them, and so that we would remain in need in every walk of life, so that we would remain in need of science, so that we would remain dependent and needy in matters of economy.

You, young people, who are my hopes and my joy: Strive to safeguard your unity of word. They did not allow us to meet you face-to-face. In the life of this secondary school, this is the first time that I have met you face-to-face; this is the first time that I have met at close quarters your lecturers and teachers. This is the first time that I have visited you and paid homage to you, dear youth and sons of Islam. My hopes, my hopes, my joy, dear sons of Islam: You have appreciated the hard work involved in victory and you have realized that over these past 2 years, with your unity of word, you have utterly extirpated the roots of despotism, the roots of the 2,500-year-old monarchy. You have realized that you have pushed back the sponging oil-guzzlers; you have realized that with your unity of word, purpose and aim, with your faith and purpose of Islam--the purpose being an Islamic republic--you have realized that this symbol has brought you victory. Do not lose this symbol. Close your ranks tighter. Strengthen and expand your relations with all strata, particularly with the clergy.

You constitute our hopes and aspirations. The Iranian nation, with its unity of expression, constitutes Islam's hopes and aspirations. You must preserve what has happened through your unity of expression. Support your provisional government; hit provocators who are looking for pretexts in order to undermine the Islamic government. It is necessary to follow the lead given by the Islamic government. This Provisional Islamic Government is the lawful Islamic government and I have full confidence in this government. You, too, must support it.

One problem facing the government is the holding of a referendum--an important current issue. Another problem is the approval of a new constitution. The votes cast by your representatives will establish an Islamic republic, which is the ultimate wish of all Muslims and the ultimate decree of the Almighty.

You must support this government to enable it to implement its task in a free and correct atmosphere. Intruders who, under various pretexts, are trying to undermine the government must remember that a government based on the people will not be weakened. This government has a base among the nation. It has been created by the people and enjoys their support. You must increase your support for it and reject self-seeking individuals who are foreigners' agents and who want to prevent the establishment of an Islamic government, an Islamic republic; either you must reject them, or you must guide them.

You were not around in the old days, when we faced a great many problems. However, you have been present in recent times and you have witnessed the tragedies. All these tragedies have stemmed from foreigners; all these crimes have been committed at the hands of foreigners' agents.

They want to restore those same problems through their corrupt agents, but this is an illusion that they are entertaining. They want to lead our country once again and involve it in the old tragedies in a different form.

You, powerful youth, honorable students, are my hopes and my dear ones. You must remain alert wherever you are in Iran. You must defend your rights with total vigilance. You must establish an Islamic government which will defend your rights. Do not listen to nonsensical utterances; do not listen to those strata of society that know nothing about Islam and who oppose Islam. They wish to divert the nation from the path it has taken. Your path is the path of Islam; your objective is to establish an Islamic republic. Those who write about a republic, but only a republic, not an Islamic republic, and those who talk about a democratic republic, namely a Western-style republic, not an Islamic republic--these people want to bring about the same problems, but in a different form. They have had nothing at all to do with this movement. Those who help to reap the readymade harvest have had nothing at all to do with this movement. This movement was brought to fruition by you, by the students, by the workers and by the bazaar businessmen. Those who remained abroad and who then returned to enjoy the fruits, and those who remained at the top and watched the scene and helped the old regime and who have now turned into revolutionaries must not be accepted. We shall not accept them. Those who picked up poisonous pens and began writing against Islam and talking about nationalism, democracy and so forth must be rejected. We want an Islamic government and our nation wants Islam.

Those who are trying to undermine our movement and undermine our government so that--as they wish--we might not be able to succeed in the referendum are entertaining an illusion. Our people are solidly behind an Islamic republic. We must seek what the nation aspires to--what the nation has been calling for more than 1 year and seeking for a period of years. We must listen to the nation's voice. Various strata of people in this country must listen to the nation's message; they must see what the people want. During the past year and in the last few months, the nation has taken to the streets and shouted "freedom, independence, Islamic republic." We must listen to the dictates of the nation. We must not pick up the pen, sit at home and write whatever we want; this is not prudent. These acts will result in the restoration of old issues. That is a crime against the nation. As for the communists, they, too, must desire an Islamic republic if they want to serve the nation and if they are to be honest.

Everybody must want an Islamic republic. Anybody who has any interest in the people, anybody who is interested in this country, anybody who is fed up with oppression, anybody who opposes an absence of independence for our country, anybody who wants the country to be independent, whatever ideology he believes in, must follow the nation in order to succeed. He must follow this particular class of people, these very students, these students of old and new disciplines, this very bazaar businessman, this very porter, this very farmer, this very worker. They must follow these people, as they have made sacrifices--their blood has been shed. These are the people who have a share in things; all the benefits belong to them. They do not belong to you and I, sitting by, having picked up our pens. We must break these pens and you must seek refuge in Islam. Reject detrimental propaganda! Stop undermining the nation and the government! Only then will you benefit and only then will you preserve your independence.

My hopes rest with you growing young men, you dear young men, as well as with other classes of the people. I promise you good news; I promise you independence, glory, welfare, spirituality, and I promise you a pure spirit, a liberal spirit, providing we work together and we all move toward an Islamic republic and Islam. I pray to the Almighty for your success. God bless you.

Bazargan 'Reports' to Khomeyni

LD091946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the Provisional Iranian Islamic Government, accompanied by seven members of his cabinet, left for Qom last night in order to report on the current situation in the country to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution. On his return to Tehran, the prime minister and his entourage visited Behesht Zahra Cemetery and paid homage to the martyrs of the revolution.

Khomeyni Speech at Qom Cemetery

LD100046 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2052 GMT on 9 March carries a 27-minute recorded speech by the Ayatollah Khomeyni delivered this evening at the cemetery in Qom where martyrs are buried. Khomeyni starts off by reading verses from the Koran and greeting those assembled. He then says: "Islam is alive because of the Shi'ites. The successive uprisings by 'Ali's Shi'ites revived Islam. The uprising, which began on 5 June and is still continuing and we hope will continue until such time when all Islamic goals are realized, is an Islamic uprising. It is an uprising of faith. It does not follow the path of any other uprising. We all know that 5 June was a turning-point in history. It did not follow other movements or uprisings. This slogan must be preserved: This is not a national uprising, this is a Koranic revolution; this is an Islamic uprising.

"A weak nation which had nothing could not have achieved victory against the superpowers and a satanic regime which was armed to its teeth, simply on the strength of its nationalistic power. The victory was achieved by this nation because it aspired to martyrdom.

"It was the power of faith which mobilized the people throughout Iran. It was the Almighty's invisible hand which united the Iranian people, from schoolchildren to the old men in hospital. No front could have accomplished this. No people could have made such a mobilization possible. No nation could have been mobilized thus. It was the power of faith, the power of Islam, the nation's spiritual power which gave us such a victory. We are indebted to the Almighty; we are indebted to the imam of the era who supported us.

"There must not remain any ambiguity in the present situation. If there is any ambiguity in the present situation or if they want to lead our Islamic movement astray, then it will fail. This is treason against the nation, it is treason against Islam. Those who intend to lead this movement astray and away from Islam must remember they are traitors as far as Islam is concerned, they are committing treason against the nation."

Khomeyni then remarks that the press should review what it is writing, and then warns his listeners to preserve the movement and the movement's slogans, and not allow foreigners to infiltrate it. Khomeyni says that anyone is free to do whatever he wishes, but that plots will not be tolerated. He adds: "Our nation gave its blood to create an Islamic republic, not a democratic republic."

Khomeyni appeals to his listeners to support the present provisional government in its duties; namely, that of holding a referendum and setting up an Islamic republic. He says that opponents have become active in order to torpedo this. Khomeyni then says that in the referendum, he will be casting his vote in favor of an Islamic republic.

Khomeyni advises those involved in plots and treason to abandon their ways, adding that the corruption of the past 50 years has to be uprooted. He says he is the servant of the Iranian people, Iranian women and Iranian youth.

Khomeyni reminds his listeners of one of the slogans they chanted in their demonstrations: "Independence, Freedom, an Islamic Republic." Khomeyni concludes with a prayer for the Iranian people and its opponents, asking for the Almighty to remove the influence of foreigners from the international affairs of Islamic countries.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 10 MARCH

Committee Message on Purdah

LD100834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0814 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We have a message from the coordination council of the Islamic revolution of Iran Air: In His Almighty name. From the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution. At the instructions of the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution, pertaining to purdah and the manner of effecting it in connection with the esteemed sisters and colleagues in Iran Air, particularly the religious minorities, under no circumstances should you issue any protests and instructions! Only the Imam Khomeyni's instructions and counsels are acceptable to the Iranian nation.

Khomeyni on Appointing Officials

LD100918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On the instruction of the leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni, the recommendations made by those appointed by or close to him pertaining to the dismissal and appointment of individuals in government ministries and organizations are not to be implemented.

The revolution leader's instruction, addressed to Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the provisional government of the revolution, was issued today as follows:

To the prime minister: It is essential that you warn all government ministries and organizations under no circumstances whatsoever to implement the recommendations of my appointees or my relatives who come to the relevant centers to recommend the appointement or dismissal of individuals. Those appointed by me and those close to me have absolutely no right to interfere in such matters. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

Bazaar Closed

LD101050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the death of the wife of His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, the great struggler, Tehran's bazaar and a large number of business premises in various parts of the capital have been closed this morning.

Italian Petroleum Representative

LD101224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mazzanti, chairman of the board of governors and managing director of ENI, the national hydrocarbons agency of Italy, together with that country's ambassador, met Mr Nazih, chairman of the board of governors and managing director of the NOIC, at 0900 today. During the meetings, the talks covered petroleum issues of interest to the two countries.

Bazargan Meets Pakistan's Agha Shahi

LD101126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Agha Shahi, Pakistani secretary general and adviser to the chief martial law administrator on foreign affairs, met and had talks with Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, at the prime minister's palace this morning. Dr Sanjabi, foreign minister, and a number of officials from the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs took part in these talks.

Following the meeting between Agha Shahi, the Pakistani secretary general and adviser to the chief martial law administrator on foreign affairs, and Engineer Bazargan, the prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Iranian revolution, the Pakistani secretary general told a group of newsmen: These talks were about relations between the two countries, the region and international questions. He added: These talks, which took place in an atmosphere imbued with understanding, were extremely useful. The Pakistani secretary general and adviser to the chief martial law administrator will leave for Qom to meet the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

Khomeyni Meets Agha Shahi

LD101812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Agha Shahi, Pakistan secretary general and adviser to the chief martial law administrator on foreign affairs, accompanied by the 10 members of the delegation, was received by Imam Khomeyni at 1600 today. The meeting lasted 1 hour. So far we have no reports on this meeting.

In the course of talks held today between Agha Shahi and Prime Minister Bazargan, the question of withdrawal of Iran and Pakistan from CENTO was discussed. Dr Sanjabi, the foreign minister, was also present at the talks which were held at the prime minister's office. After the talks, Government Spokesman Entezam said: The talks between Prime Minister Bazargan and Agha Shahi concerned CENTO. Similar talks had been held before with the former government. Yesterday, Agha Shahi and Foreign Minister Sanjabi also discussed this same topic. Entezam said: In the course of today's talks, the question of staying in or leaving CENTO was raised. The outcome will be made public after the necessary debate by the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Revolutionary Council.

Commenting on relations between the countries following the probable withdrawal of Iran from CENTO, the government spokesman said: In this respect too, talks were held on bilateral relations, cooperation and the expansion of such cooperation to include other countries of the region, following the probable withdrawal of Iran and Pakistan.

As for relations between Iran and Pakistan after the probable withdrawal from CENTO of the big powers, Entezam said: International situations were also discussed in today's meeting. Furthermore, Prime Minister Bazargan today met and conferred with the FRG ambassador. Commenting on this meeting, Entezam said: This meeting dealt with four subjects. Two were related to cooperation with and assistance by the FRG to the revolutionary Iranian government, and another dealt with the FRG's assistance in economic and industrial fields, as well as medical fields with regard to those wounded during the revolution. He added: The main part of today's talks were concerned with joint projects which have been suspended.

Zanjan Police Chief

LD101234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by the Islamic Revolution Committee in Zanjan Province, Maj Mas'ud Yeganeh, the chief of police in that province, who was one of those responsible for the slaying of the people of Zanjan, was arrested and put in prison by officials from the operational staff of the Zanjan police department.

Qazvin Committee Warning on Passports

LD101235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was today issued by the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution in Qazvin: In the name of the Almighty: Muslim and struggling brothers and sisters; be vigilant and aware that counterrevolutionary and antireligious elements will attempt by all possible means to extinguish this bright torch of the Islamic revolution and, even by taking the passports of individuals under various pretexts, to sow discord and cast aspersions on this sacred movement. Therefore, refrain from giving passports to persons and groups under any pretext.

Further Ministerial Appointments

LD101236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hasan Mo'tamedi has been appointed by Dr Karim Sanjabi, minister of foreign affairs, to the post of administrative and financial under secretary to the ministry. Fereydun Sahabi has been appointed by the energy minister to the post of under secretary to the Ministry of Energy and head of the Iranian energy organization.

Ayatollah Taleqani on Purdah

LD101349 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Following the announcement of the views of the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, on the need for women to keep purdah during working hours, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, in a radio and television interview, expounded his views on this issue. His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani said: We, Islam and the religious authorities wish to see our women retain their personality. There is no compulsion involved here, nor is this issue concerned with the chador. His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani said: Islamic purdah means the purdah of dignity, the purdah of personality. This has not been concocted by me or by a lawyer. It is a direct quote from the Koran. His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani emphasized: Women are active members of our society, particularly our women at such a juncture in the revolution.

Meshkin Shahr Security

DO100853 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 8 Mar 79 DO

[Text] This morning the offices of the city police, department of justice, and the gendarmerie and (?strike force) [zarbat] regiments of the city of Meshkin Shahr were inaugurated. The ceremonies took place in the presence of His Holiness Skeykh Baha'oddin (A'lomolhoda'), the representative sent by Imam Khomeyni to the (Morghan) area, and of a number of clerics and people of Meshkin Shahr. His Holiness (A'lamolhoda') appointed First Lieutenant Hamedi as commander of the Meshkin Shahr strike force regiment in place of the former regimental commander, Colonel (Hoseynzadeh).

In an interview with our reporter, His Holiness Sheykh Baha'oddin (A'lamolhoda') said that all government workers in Meshkin Shahr have returned to work, and today one anti-revolutionary religious figure was arrested in the city. He went on to say that there was a discovery in (Parsabad, Morghan) of [word indistinct] elements working for America and Israel who had been carrying out nighttime espionage activities. Unfortunately, all (?evidence) of their presence has disappeared and the responsible persons have fled. Fortunately, their leaders have been identified and widespread activity to arrest them has begun. His Holiness Sheykh Baha'oddin (A'lamolhoda'), the representative of Imam Khomeyni in the (Morghan) area, delivered a 1 hour speech at 1000 in the (Valiol'asr) Mosque of Meshkin Shahr on the subject of the unity of all forces in the Islamic republic.

Recall of Officers, Conscripts

LD101522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the chief of the General Staff of the National Iranian Islamic Army on conscript personnel: In the name of God: the date 25 March 1979, which had been set for officers, NCO'S and conscript soldiers to report to their barracks, only applies to those who had left their barracks on the order of Imam Khomeyni and who are at present serving in revolutionary committees and hold valid permits issued by the relative committees. It is therefore necessary for such personnel to report to their barracks as soon as possible; otherwise they will be considered as absentees and will not enjoy a reduction in the length of service.

Workers' Loan Fund Plan

LD101524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The plan for setting up a workers' loan fund has been approved by the Islamic Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers. In accordance with this plan those workers who have unwillingly lost their jobs will enjoy the benefits of an interest-free loan. The Ministery of Labor and Social Affairs announced that the unemployment loan fund will begin the payment of loans 10 days after the communication of its written authorization to this ministry.

Bani Sadr in Esfahan

DO101745 Esfahan Domestic Service in Persian 1606 GMT 10 Mar 79 DO

[Text] This is Esfahan, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. Worthy listeners, please listen to a message: All personnel of the aviation section of the National Iranian Army, the national Iranian airlines, the artillery and [word indistinct] center and associated units, the general preparedness base of Esfahan, and the gendarmerie and police of Esfahan are hereby invited to an address to be given by Dr Bani Sadr. The address will take place tomorrow, the 20th of Esfand [11 March] at 0700 in the facilities of the Masjed-e Soleyman fighting group located on (?Shahkesh) Avenue next to the traffic control office.

Khomeyni Receives Qatari Delegation

JN101923 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpts] The leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, has received 70 representatives of the Qatari Islamic Shari'ah Council. His eminence spoke to them, calling for their unity and closing ranks. The representatives praised the Islamic revolution in Iran and expressed their solidarity with the revolution and their readiness for devotion and sacrifice.

In his speech, the ayatollah said: I have an account to settle with the people of the Persian Gulf and their neighbors. Many of them supported the oppressive and tyrannical regime in Iran. This support might still be alive. You must foil this support. Such governments are tyrannical and oppressive, and you must not assume that God is always with those who assume power. The faroah and Mu'awiyah had power, but if power does not derive from God, it will not be accepted. The ayatollah also said: You must tell the Qatari brothers and brothers in the gulf to unite under the banner of Islam, and to be united in their opinions. The ayatollah called on all the world's Muslims to emulate Iran and to wake up from their slumber, which lasted for many centuries.

Women's Demonstration

LD101912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Following last Thursday's demonstration in Tehran by women, thousands of women staged a demonstration today in Tehran. Later, some of them assembled in front of the Justice Ministry and a few delivered speeches during which, while expressing support for Iman Khomeyni, they demanded that a stop be put to misbehavior and molesting by the reactionary elements posing as committee officials. At the end of the gathering, the participants issued a resolution which says: The rational endeavors made by women should be left to them, and such endeavors should take place in view of traditions, customs and circumstances. Women should have equal rights as men. Women's political, social and economic rights should be guaranteed without any discrimination, and their complete security in enjoying legal rights and freedom protected. Measures must be taken to overcome the shortcomings of the family protection act, so that their lost rights may be secured. In conclusion, the women called on Prime Minister Bazargan to clarify his views about these points.

Army Appointments

LD102040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The General Staff of the National Islamic Iranian Army has appointed the provisional supervisor of the 64th Division of Orumiyeh; the provisional supervisor of the Birjand training center; the provisional supervisor of the Kerman training center; and the provisional supervisor of the Bonjurd brigade. The text of the announcement by the General Staff of the National Islamic Iranian Army is as follows:

In the Almighty's name: The officers named below are hereby appointed by the General Staff of the National Islamic Iranian Army as the provisional supervisors of the following units:

Infantry Colonel Qasem Zahirnazhad, as the provisional supervisor of the 64th Division of Orumiyeh;
Infantry Colonel Seyyed Islam Nurani as the provisional supervisor of the Birjand training center;
Infantry Colonel Hormoz Birang as the provisional supervisor of the Kerman training center; and
Infantry Colonel Mozaffar A'ineh as the provisional supervisor of the Bojnurd brigade.

[Signed] The General Staff of the National Islamic Iranian Army.

Information Minister on Press Freedom

LD102330 Tehran in English to Europe 2000 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Iran's Islamic minister of information and tourism, Naser Minachi, in a press conference said that his ministry would no longer act as supervisor for the press, since one of the main objectives of the revolution was to grant full freedom of press and expression to all people. The minister pointed out that the journals and newspapers should be responsible in doing their job and must be precise about what they are writing. The minister said: There will be no ban on the import of foreign newspapers and books since the people have the right to read and judge these newspapers for themselves.

Shooting in Tabriz

LD102346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Imam Khomeyni committee at the Tabriz air force base has announced that sporadic shooting took place in several parts of Tabriz. The firing came from the homes of some individuals who obtained arms during a raid on the Tabriz garrison. The guardians of the revolution reciprocated these shootings without delay. The Imam Khomeyni committees in Tabriz have demanded that those who possess weapons hand these weapons over to the committees at the earliest opportunity.

Ardalan To Visit Provinces

LD102339 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the Provisional Islamic Revolution Government, sent a letter today to Dr Esma'il Ardalan commissioning him to visit the provinces of Western Azarbayjan, Kordestan and Qahramanshahr, the former Kermanshah. The text of this letter is as follows:

Your Excellency Dr Esma'il Ardalan: Your Excellency has been assigned the duty in the capacity of the government's extraordinary envoy to visit at the earliest opportunity the provinces of Western Azarbayjan, Kordestan and Kermanshah, and get in touch with the governorate generals, governorates, military garrisons, and other offices, and meet and exchange views with the esteemed public and issue necessary orders in keeping with the Islamic revolution principles, the government general policy and the problems and legitimate wishes of the people, and report to the Prime Ministry. Naturally Your Excellency's measures will take place with the cooperation of administrative, military and police officials.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 11 MARCH

Unaccounted U.S. Embassy Documents

LD110950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Following press reports in connection with the forwarding of papers and documents of the Iranian Embassy in Washington to Tehran, the Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Islamic Revolutionary Government has announced that so far it has had no information about the transfer of such papers and documents, nor is it aware of the destination of the papers.

On the basis of these reports, the said documents and papers contain significant information concerning the shah's and Zahedi's secret deals with U.S. officials, as well as figures about the bribes paid to U.S. officials.

Protection of Women

LD111140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tehran's prosecutor announced this morning that the molestation of women by suspicious persons which has been reported, will be seriously prevented. Today's announcement conveyed the official views of the Provisional Revolutionary Government regarding women's veils.

Government Edicts

LD111202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] At a press conference today, the government spokesman announced the date of the referendum on the establishment of an Islamic republic and the abolition of the monarchy, the government's position in connection with women's dress and the latest decisions reached by the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Islamic Government.

The government spokesman--the deputy prime minister--said: On the basis of an edict issued by the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, concerning the holding of a referendum and seeking the views of the struggling Iranian people on the form of their government, Prime Minister Bazargan has asked the interior minister, in a letter, to take steps to hold a referendum on 30 March.

The spokesman went on: The Prime Minister and his family have, of course, for some time supported, encouraged and felt bound to a rational and practical implementation of Islamic (?edicts). However, the prime minister and his family members also believe in the Koranic verse: "Do not neglect your religion." Therefore, they will not issue orders for women to follow.

He added: The announcement made by Ayatollah Khomeyni 2 days ago to the effect that no one has the right to molest women confirms the government's practice in refusing to impose a dress code on women employees or on women doing business with the various departments. Obviously, demonstrating nudity and sexual [word indistinct] is a different issue which cannot be accepted and justified after the Islamic revolution and under Islamic governments.

With regard to granting audiences to women by the leader of the revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni, the spokesman said: As far as I am concerned, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni has on a number of occasions received a great many ladies, including Simin Daneshvar, who met Imam Khomeyni and held talks with him.

The Council of Ministers has also authorized the minister of culture and higher education to take action with regard to making the necessary amendments in the regulations concerning ways of benefiting from funds created to help students in Iran with their education, until such time as a board of trustees for the welfare fund has been elected. The spokesman pointed out that, on the basis of a decision adopted by the Council of Ministers, all health and treatment facilities and installations of the national organization for public services, including clinics and hospitals, were transferred to the Ministry of Health and Welfare as of 10 March.

Commenting on the list of individuals barred from leaving the country, the deputy prime minister said: It was reported this morning that the list had been completed and has been fed into a computer; it will in due course be forwarded to the passport department as well as all aerial, naval and land border posts. We hope that by the end of this week, men too will be able to go abroad [only women and boys under 18 are currently allowed to go abroad]. He said that the list will not be made public.

Asked about the talks held with Agha Shahi, the government spokesman said: The talks concerned CENTO, solidarity between the Persian Gulf states and those north of the Indian Ocean as well as expansion of bilateral relations. He added: Iran's position about CENTO will be announced within the next few days.

A correspondent asked about meetings between the foreign ambassador and the prime minister. The deputy prime minister said: Most of these talks were concerned with foreign countries wanting to buy oil directly from Iran, since most of these countries used to buy their oil through the consortium at a higher price, whereas the Provisional Islamic Government has rejected all the agreements signed with the Consortium and is now engaged in exporting its oil on its own.

The deputy prime minister, commenting on the government's position about the radio and television organization, said: Although the government is financing the organization, it nevertheless insists that the organization become an independent and impartial agency which will reflect the ideas of all people and groups. Referring to a change of name for the Persian Gulf, the spokesman emphasized: The Iranian people will never agree to changing the name of the Persian Gulf.

Replying to a question about the depletion of the country's food reserves, the spokesman said: There is no shortage; there are many ships right now in the Persian Gulf carrying wheat. The government has always taken the necessary steps to provide foodstuffs.

Commenting on the difficulties created for a number of Iranians at London's airport, the spokesman said: The Iranian Government is to seek explanations from the British Government in this connection. The British Government will be asked about detaining and delaying Iranians there. At any rate, we should take measures to stop such practices from being repeated.

Calm in Tabriz

LD111241 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The city of Tabriz was calm and peaceful last night as a result of efforts by the revolutionary guards. The entire city was under the complete control of these revolutionary guards. The Islamic revolutionary committee at the air force base reported that two antirevolutionary elements were arrested and sent to prison by the revolutionary guards.

Execution of Army Sergeant

LD111227 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, Army Sgt Mohammad Hosseyn Bahremand was sentenced to death by the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Yazd and was executed at 0136 today by a firing squad.

Abadan Police Employee

LD111234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] PARS reports that Mahmoud Safa'i, an employee of the police department in Abadan city, was executed by a firing squad this morning for committing murder.

Hamadan Officer

LD111236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court in Hamadan convened yesterday at 1330. It was attended by a group of clergymen, Imam Khomeyni's representative and various individuals, among them attorneys and the prosecutor for the city of Hamadan, for the purpose of trying 1st Lt Ahmad Bahadori, an officer from the antiuprising forces in Hamadan. The court, which sat until 2200, found this individual guilty of murdering seven of Hamadan's Mujahidin, supressing demonstrations and arresting demonstrators. Although the accused claimed to be innocent of all charges, he was unable to present any proof of his innocence. The court, from the followings and discussions, found him guilty and sentenced him to death. At 0130 he was executed by a firing squad at the local cemetery.

Women's Demonstrations Untelevised

LD111257 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A group of women and high school students from Shahram and Arya high schools assembled in front of Jam-e Jam radio and television studios around noon today and protested the organization's failure to televise the demonstrations by women in protest against wearing veils. The students believed that the attack on women by irresponsible individuals and hooligans should have been reported by the television as well as the radio. They also stated that at a time when the country is facing a great many social and economic problems, there was no need whatsoever to raise the question of chador in such a manner.

The provisional head of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization, Qotbzadeh, met the demonstrators later and said: We believe women have the right to stage demonstrations for whatever reason. We are neither afraid of demonstrations nor remain oblivious of them; neither do we want to stop them. Obviously, we are not going to remain indifferent; we support justice. Unfortunately, the incidents which occurred during the women's demonstrations put every human being to shame. There is no doubt that those who molested the esteemed ladies know nothing about Islam, humanity or freedom.

He then added: There is no censorship with regard to televising or reporting the demonstrations. The failure was due to technical problems and the unavailability of reports. Qotbzadeh then referred to the organization's problems, saying: We shall disucss all these problems with the people shortly.

Foreign Correspondents' Center

LD111311 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The foreign journalists and correspondents' center will start operation at its location on the same floor as the PARS news agency. This center consists of the news and communications sections. The news section contains the recording and broadcasting branches for the English, French and Arabic languages. The communication section includes the Telex, telephone lines and international radio photo branches.

Meanwhile, all government offices, departments and individuals, both public and private, [words indistinct] by using the telephone number 89-19-99 from 0900 until 1800 daily will be able to make available to the foreign correspondents and reporters the news about their future activities.

Execution of Abadan Murderer

DO111411 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Mar 79 DO

[Text] Announcement No 17 of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Abadan: In recognition of the fact that on 7 December 1978 the late ('Ali Ebrahimi) was martyred by gunfire during the national and patriotic demonstrations, four persons from the city police force by the names of [Name indistinct] (Soleymanzadeh), ('Abdolghazil Qorbani), ('Abbas'ali Asadiyan), and (Mahmud Safa'i) were arrested on charges of collective murder of the aforementioned person.

Therefore, after investigation of the (?activities of) (Mahmud Safa'i) a verdict of death was returned against him [words indistinct]. The verdict was carried out at 0300 this morning. The other defendants were found innocent by the proceedings.

[Signed] Public prosecutor of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Abadan.

Esfahan Factory Workers' Return

DO111750 Esfahan Domestic Service in Persian 1723 GMT 11 Mar 79 DO

[Text] This is Esfahan, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. Dear listeners, listen to this announcement:

At 1700 a meeting was held with the workers' representatives from the factories of (karej), (Saytan) and (Sargoleh). The session was attended by representatives from the office of the governor general and by employers. It was decided that as of tomorrow, the 21st of Esfand [12 March] all workers of these factories will return to their jobs in the morning. It is worth recalling that all the workers of the (Barej) and [words indistinct] factories will also be returning to work tomorrow.

Esfahan University Opening

D0111807 [Editorial Report DO] Esfahan Domestic Service in Persian at 1719 GMT on 11 March carries an announcement from "the provisional supervisor of the national Iranian university" which concerns the beginning of university classes. The announcement says in part that first and second year students have already begun classes as of Saturday, 10 March. Third year students are to start their classes tomorrow, 12 March, and fourth year students are to come at 0900 on 14 March to make selections pertaining to their studies.

Tabriz University Literature School

D0111835 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1719 GMT 11 Mar 79 DO

[Text] This is Tabriz, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. Please listen to an announcment:

All students of the School of Literature of the Tabriz University are hereby informed that lessons have begun as of 0830 on 11 March. The full program of classes with pre-requisites and information about the continuation of the term are available on the university bulletin boards.

[Signed] Students of the School of Literature, Tabriz University.

Tabriz Military Recall

D0111850 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1719 GMT 11 Mar 79 DO

[Text] All conscripted soldiers of the 2nd Tabriz (?hunting) base who have left their duty stations without (?permission) are hereby informed to return to their base as soon as possible. They will have until 14 March before being considered as deserters and being dealt with in accordance with the law.

[Signed] On behalf of the Islamic Revolution Committee of Imam Khomeyini in Tabriz.

Agha Jari: U.S. Equipment Discovery

D0111912 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Mar 79 DO

[Text] The fighters of the operations staff of Imam Khomeyni in Agha Jari announce the seizure of a large number of tools, instruments and construction materials and other very valuable items that were placed in trunks and buried in the ground by Americans working for the Floresco Company. These items, which are worth millions of riyals, have been inventoried and confiscated by the revolution staff committee. They are at the disposal of the staff so that as soon as possible they may be delivered to the responsible persons.

Incidentally, these items were supposed to be taken out of Iran by some of the Americans.

Mah Shahr Police Chief

DO111926 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Mar 79 DO

[Text] Ayatollah (Radbani) Shirazi has appointed 2nd Lieutenant [word indistinct] (Raghebizadeh) to the post of the new commander of traffic police in the city of Bandar-e Mah Shahr.

Appeal for Missile Return

LD111909 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The National Islamic Air Force of Iran today issued an announcement. In order to prevent probable accidents resulting in the explosion of Flechette 2.75 missiles that are in the possession of certain individuals, it requests that these rockets be returned to the Qal'e-Morghi garrison as soon as possible. The complete text of the announcement follows:

In the name of Almighty God: It is hereby announced that a number of Flechette 2.75 missiles from the Qal'e-Morghi garrison, along with certain other items and munitions, are in the hands of certain people. These missiles are loaded and sensitive and could explode at any moment as a result of atmospheric and thermal factors, or because of mishandling. Such an explosion could result in irreparable damage. An explosion could affect a large area of about 2 square miles, which would cause heavy loss of life and property damage.

The announcement asks these people to deliver these missiles as soon as possible and with the utmost caution to the Qal'e-Morghi garrison in order to prevent any and all probable losses of life and property.

Sacrifice Guerrilla Organization's Statement

LD111801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian People's Sacrifice Guerrilla Organization announced at a press conference its position in relation to the present difficulties and the government. The spokesman of this organization said: We think that the weakening of the government's power will lead to the intensification of clashes between the various groups of the people and to great losses. Also, the danger exists that we may face an unwanted civil war.

He added: We do not think that all those who regard themselves as defenders of the current revolution want to see all the power completely transferred to the government. He said: According to reports, there are many examples which indicate the violation of people's rights, arrests, killings, arson and the like which have been occuring. During the last 3 days alone, 20 such incidents have been reported to us. We demand the immediate punishment of those who caused these incidents and believe that overlooking these incidents would create numerous dangers.

The spokesman of the Iranian People's Sacrifice Guerrilla Organization added: Reports we have received indicate that these acts have been committed by lackeys of the previous regime, or through their provocation, and by fanatic and uniformed elements.

The spokesman said: Our organization's request has been formally communicated by letter to Mr Bazargan. He added that the government has the duty to seek the help of all political organizations so that it can carry out its duties in a better way.

Islamic Revolution Provisional Committees

LD112202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi (Kani), the supervisor of the provisional Islamic revolution committee, has announced the constitution of the provisional committees of the Islamic revolution. He said that the aim of forming these committees is merely to protect the order and security in the country and to endorse the legal government in the direction of promoting the Islamic revolution under the leadership of His Great Eminance Khomeyni. It is imperative that the people and the committees should regulate their programs along this line so that no clash may be created with the programs of the legal government. At this point, I draw the attention of all listeners to the location of the committees and the telephone numbers of the Tehran committees.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON CENTO

LD121035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In an announcement yesterday the Foreign Ministry says it regards CENTO as a treaty similar to the Sa'adabad Pact and emphasizes that this treaty only incorporated the interests of the superpowers. The text of this announcement is as follows:

The Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Islamic Revolution Government, from the viewpoint of principle, regards the CENTO treaty as resembling the Sa'dabad Pact. It is known to all that in its time, the Sa'dabad Pact proved that it only safeguarded the interests of the empires which had no other aim but to exploit and colonize the people of the region and their lands.

History attests that at a time when the Sa'adabad Pact could have taken steps to protect the member-countries, it remained silent. Subsequently, the world saw what happened to these countries. CENTO, which was created to achieve the same ends, proved that it could not provide an effective, reliable and dependable guarantee for the member-countries either. Like the Sa'adabad Pact, CENTO simply served to safeguard the interests of the superpowers.

It is for this reason that the Foreign Ministry of the Iranian Government cannot remain committed to a treaty which does not protect the interests of the Iranian people and their supporters. On the contrary, CENTO is such that it works to the detriment of the region. Our dear ally, Pakistan, holds views similar to ours; it believes that CENTO has failed to solve the problems faced by Pakistan since its independence. On the contrary, it has created grave international dangers for it.

The announcement says that the Provisional Islamic Revolution Government, in order to promote social and economic cooperation, will remain committed to the Regional Cooperation for Development [RCD] agreement and will endeavor to attain joint cooperation in economic, cultural and social affairs free of all forms of intervention by the superpowers; it will even go further and stretch out its hand toward other neighboring countries of the region and cordially invite them to make joint efforts and commit themselves to this economic, cultural and social cooperation.

The revolutionary government of Iran believes that it should take further steps toward expansion of the present economic, cultural and social cooperation. It sincerely believes and is convinced that this can better serve the cause of peace in the region as well as maintaining international relations.

INDIA

DELHI REPORTS SOVIET PRIME MINISTER KOSYGIN'S ACTIVITIES

Desai Speech in Paliament

BK091517 Delhi ISI in English 1459 GMT 9 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Welcoming the Soviet prime minister, A.N. Kosygin, at a function arranged by the Indian parliaimentary group Prime Minister Morarji Desai said in New Delhi on March 9.

"I am happy to welcome your excellency chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in our Parliament. We greet you not only as the head of the government of a great and friendly nation, but also as one who knows our country well and has on many occasions and in several ways promoted the interests of our two countries with dedication and wisdom. Chairman, you have come at a particularly happy time when we are about to celebrate the festival of Holi. Holi heralds the advent of spring and is traditionally an occasion when we renew and revitalise old friendships. It is befitting, therefore, that you should be with us during this festival season.

"Indo-Soviet friendship is a source of continuing strength to both our countries. Our relationship derives its strength from shared perceptions and common interests. We have worked and I hope will continue to work together for the eradication of all relics of colonialism and the practice of racialism, for the establishment of world peace and a just and equitable world economic order. We welcome the process of detente in Europe and fervently hope that our efforts and of those with whom you are negotiating will soon succeed in taking another step towards the removal of the dangers of a holocaust through a limitation on strategic nuclear arms. But, while Europe has happily been free of war though not tensions for over 30 years, the same is not true of other areas. Tensions and conflicts prevail in Africa, West Asia and Southeast Asia. We have expressed our grave concern over the causes of this unrest that sometimes exhibits grave dangers for international peace. As the land of Mahatma Gandhi and as a nonaligned country we abhor the practice of racial discrimination, the resort to violence to settle bilateral disputes and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. We have deplored the violation of frontiers wherever it has occured and have urged resort to peaceful negotiations and the immediate cessation of conflict. We know, Chairman, that you respect our policy of nonalignment and we in turn welcome your support to efforts for world peace and the controlled restraint which your great country affords or exercises.

"It is but natural that high priority whould be given in the thrust of our foreign policy to the establishment of peace in our region and a relationship based on confidence and trust with our neighbours. We believe in the settlement of disputes small or big through patient and peaceful negotiations and work ambitions or the desire to create spheres of influence. I am glad to say that this policy has in the last 2 years borne fruit in our subcontinent which happily is an area of the world comparatively free from dangerous tensions or rivalries with our neighbours. We do not reject overtures for normalisation of relations in keeping with our policy of friendship with all, but I should like to stress, Chairman, that the normalisation of relations with any country will not in any way impinge upon the strength and quality of our relationships, particularly with good friends such as the Soviet Union.

"Our cooperation with your country is not confined to the international sphere. Bilaterally we have received technical and financial assistance in our efforts for the development of our country in many spheres. Our heavy industry has been a particular beneficiary of your assistance and technical cooperation. Throughout your stay, Chairman, you will see for yourself the manifestations of the deep and genuine friendship of the people of India for the people of the Soviet Union. May I now request you, Chairman, to address us?"

Moscow Reportage

For Moscow reportage on Premier Kosygin's visit and speeches in India, see the South Asia section of the 8 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Kosygin Talks With Desai, Vajpayee

BK091621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Mr Kosygin had a preliminary exchange of views with Mr Morarji Desai before he addressed the MP's. They were together for half an hour with only their interpreters. No aides were present.

Earlier, Mr Vajpayee also had half an hour meeting with the Soviet leader. In between, Mr Kosygin called on Vice President Jatti.

Mr Kosygin is understood to have asked the external affairs minister about his recent visit to China. Mr Vajpayee shared his impressions with the Soviet leader and they are believed to have covered a lot of ground while talking about the visit. Mr Vajpayee informed Mr Kosygin that he had told the Chinese leaders about the desirability of their resolving their differences with the Soviet Union peacefully through bilateral negotiations. He had impressed upon Beijing that if it normalizes its relations with Moscow peacefully, the forces of peace and stability would be strengthened and the whole world would stand to gain.

Talks between Mr Kosygin and Mr Vajpayee were described as cordial and businesslike.

Desai Banquet Speech

BK091647 Delhi ISI in English 1606 GMT 9 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The following is the text of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Morarji Desai at the banquet given by him in honour of Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin:

On behalf of my government and of the people of India I extend to you and members of your delegation a sincere welcome. We look upon you as an old and valued friend of our country who has helped us in diverse ways, not only in the promotion of our mutually beneficial relationship but also in the projection and implementation of many projects in which the USSR cooperated with us. We do not therefore meet as strangers but as friends whose interest in the welfare of each other's country is the common objective. We recall with particular pleasure the historic talks at Taskhent in the wake of a serious conflict between us and Pakistan which ended in the tragic circumstances of the death of the then prime minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. In all our mutual discussions you have shown a deep comprehension of our problems and aspirations. The wealth of information and statistics at your command has always commanded our admiration and the comprehension of our problems and aims which you have shown has been a notable feature of our discussions.

India-Soviet friendship is based on mutual interests and respect for each other's national personality and has withstood changes in the international environment. No two countries can have the same view on every matter of international concern. In our case, even where there have been differences we have respected each other's point of view and tried to allow for it in shaping our course of action. I have little doubt that here in Delhi and in the places which you will visit you will sense the warmth of our people's regard for your country which would be a reflection of the conviction and confidence in India-Soviet friendship.

India and the Soviet Union can look back to the history of almost a quarter of a century of steady and growing friendship which has virtually never been doubted or has suffered setbacks. Ever since the foundation of that friendship was laid nearly 25 years ago both of us have realised that notwithstanding different social systems we could forge a relationship of trust and cooperation. Together we heralded an era of peaceful coexistence based on the principles of Pancasila. You have appreciated fully our policy of nonalignment, not only as an assertion of independence so essential for development but also as a significant contribution to an objective assessment and easing of international tensions.

The quality and richness of our collaboration in the economic field has been a prominent feature in the promotion of our partnership so useful in creating the infrastructure of India's industrial base, particularly in steel, heavy industry and heavy electrical equipment. Bhillai Bokaro, the heavy engineering corporation, and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited are the standing monuments of India-Soviet collaboration. Our annual trade turnover has grown over the years and promises to touch the 10,000 million rupees mark. Our scientific exchanges range from the exploration of space to the eradication of disease and our cultural and educational liaison has become a smooth and easy process.

Both our countries have a substantial problem of agricultural production. Today we have a sizeable agricultural surplus, a growing and self-reliant industrial base, a diversified trade pattern, the availability of trained manpower and technological expertise and a foreign exchange position which is not under pressure. These are the trends of economic activity in which the collaboration of your country has played quite a significant part. It is not only material gain that we have secured through this gigantic economic effort but we have also acquired national confidence and faith in ourselves and in our future. It is a shining example of the benefits which genuine international cooperation can achieve supplemented by well organised national effort. What is more, India's commitment to a policy of nonalignment has not been an impediment but a positive factor in this development. We can safely presume that neither India nor the Soviet Union would allow any other power to affect the quality and content of our bilateral relationship. Your excellency will recall that on many occasions we have assured you that our relationship with any other country will not be at the expense of our relationship with yours. That is why, convinced as we are that national policies as well as diplomacy must be true and consistent with honest and moral principles, we have kept India-Soviet relationship beyond any question or doubt.

Looking at the world I cannot but note how, when all logic stresses the imperative of easing tensions and taking the world forward to an era of peace and mutual cordial relations extending detente and working for nuclear and conventional disarmament, international tensions are on the increase and threaten to multiply and indeed have occasionally led to dangerous developments.

The United Nations held a special session on disarmament and strove to deal meaningfully with some of these important problems. Nevertheless, the world does not seem to be wiser either for the experience of the past or for those and similar debates. Today whether it is Africa, whether it is the Middle East or whether it is some East Asia [as received] or for that matter whether it is the Indian Ocean, a feeling of uneasiness and apprehension continues to prevail. Until a few months ago there was hope of new bridges of confidence being built to bring about peace and stability in different regions where they were threatened, but these hopeful trends have suffered a serious setback. In South West Asia the people raised their voice for their political rights even at the cost of exchanging stability for a degree of uncertainty. Elsewhere too the situation continues to cause anxiety and the region has yet to establish a basis of internal and regional stability.

I am happy to say however that in our own subcontinent south of the Himalayas there is a firmer trend towards good neighbourliness based on equality, noninterference and mutual respect and substantial efforts to resolve mutual differences. India has tried to promote with its own neighbours peace and cooperation and to resolve problems through dialogue rather than the use of force or by the equation of power. Our government has achieved a breakthrough with most, if not all, of our immediate neighbours. Convinced that this is in our own interests and those of the other countries in the region as a whole we intend to pursue this policy with vigour and seek to build on it. It has been a source of satisfaction to us that this trend has been welcomed by the entire international community. I have no doubt that given stability in this region it may serve as a stimulant and example for other regions. At the same time it may enable us to concentrate on the much greater problem of securing the welfare of many of the countries in this region in which poverty and unemployment are a dominant feature of the landscape.

Though our priority is to work for removing misunderstanding and exploring improvement we can never resile from the basic principles of nonalignment and international cooperation. When a situation developed recently which seriously threatened international peace we came forth spontaneously and vigorously to deplore the situation and asked for an urgent ceasefire, a withdrawal of foreign forces, a peaceful resolution of any problem and a resumption of the attempts to build of relationship of trust and cooperation amongst countries in the area. It is our firm faith that peace cannot be stable anywhere if it is not grounded in respect for the independence, integrity and personality of other nations.

I believe that India-Soviet relations illustrate the kind of relationship which can and should exist between nations--a relationship which no one need fear because it is motivated by mutual understanding and which all must respect because it is guided by the principle of peaceful coexistence and commitment to peace, detente, cooperation and the outlawing of war. Even while being vigilant in safeguarding our interests and remaining true to our obligations both our countries have demonstrated the wisdom of restraint. In this context, I cannot but express my admiration that even in the face of a dangerous situation President Brezhnev has shown statesmanship and focussed on negotiations for an early SALT agreement with the United States and a general policy of detente and reduction of armouries and armed forces.

Prime Minister, whilst I am on this subject I cannot help referring to the urgent need for the USSR and the United States concluding an agreement on a test ban treaty, the SALT agreement and on the problem which intimately affects us, namely that of the Indian Ocean countries which are dedicated to peace and disarmament in the world as we cannot but be unhappy about the delays that have taken place in bringing these matters to a satisfactory end. Thereby the opportunity to create confidence in the global efforts to achieve these most desirable objectives and to give to the world at large a message of hope and faith has been lost. I have no doubt that an agreement on these issues can be a real forerunner of further agreements which will eventually lead to nuclear and conventional disarmament and enable the world to settle down to an environment in which it can devote itself wholeheartedly to ridding the countries of the evils of poverty and backwardness. It was my privilege to address a special session of the United Nations on disarmament last year in which I ventured to suggest a time-bound programme to achieve nuclear and conventional disarmament through definite stages. That pronouncement proclaims our faith in these aims as an insurance for peace and progress in the whole world. I do hope, Your Excellency, that through persistence in and dedication to these efforts we can succeed in cheating conditions in which pen and ploughshare, or shall I say computer and tractors, will help us attain for mankind at large a better standard of living and an ennobling richness and quality of life.

We have already had useful exchange of views today. In the next few days I hope to have fuller and extensive discussions on national and international problems. As always I have no doubt that these discussions will be based on respect for each other's points of view and will be frank and cordial. I have no doubt that we will agree on ways and means to strengthen our bilateral relations. Since my government took over office our relations have moved to higher levels of confidence and cooperation. We have for the first time planned for long-term economic cooperation which has been embodied in an agreement which we shall sign before the end of your visit. Thus we can look forward to the promise that this many stranded bond of friendship will get closer and stronger not just this year but in the decade ahead.

I think it would be befitting to quote from our epic poem the Mahabharata to describe the nature of India-Soviet friendship: Yayoschintan wa chittan, nimritan nimriten wa, smmanti pragaya pragya, tayamartri na jiryante. Freely translated this means "Years do not wither nor custom stale the friendship of those whose minds meet, ideas converge and perceptions coincide." Indi-Soviet friendship corresponds to this classic description.

Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, may I request you to join me to drink to the health of his excellency the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, L.I. Brezhnev, his excellency the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Kosygin, and to the ever strengthening Indi-Soviet friendship.

Kosygin Meeting With Desai, Others

BK100925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 79 BK

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin had another private meeting with Mr Morarji Desai in New Delhi today. No aides were present. The meeting lasted 1 hour. The two prime ministers later joined their delegations and had discussions for another half an hour. The two deputy prime ministers, Mr Charan Singh and Mr Jagjivan Ram, also called on Mr Kosygin separately.

There is to be one more meeting between Mr Kosygin and Mr Morarji Desai this evening. Another important engagement of the Soviet leader was a call on President Sanjiva Reddy. The president is giving a lunch in honor of the Soviet leader.

A proposal mooted at today's discussions between the two prime ministers is for the supply of 600,000 tons of Soviet crude oil to India in exchange for rice. This will be in addition to 1.5 million tons of oil which the Soviet Union is supplying this year under the bilateral trade plan.

At his meeting with Mr Charan Singh, Mr Kosygin noted India's emphasis on agricultural progress and said this is appropriate at the present stage of the economic development of this country. He, however, felt that there should be balanced emphasis on industrial growth as well. Both sides expressed keenness to further develop, diversify and expand their cooperation.

Mr Jagjivan Ram and Mr Kosygin noted that cooperation between the two countries in the field of defense is developing in a satisfactory manner.

AFP on Desai, Kosygin Talks

OW101741 Hong Kong AFP in English 1735 GMT 10 Mar 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (AFP)--Visiting Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin and his Indian counterpart Morarji Desai continued their discussions on the Southeast Asian situation, including the Sino-Vietnamese conflict, in an unscheduled second round of talks here this evening. The two leaders had earlier exchanged views in the presence of their respective delegations for more than 90 minutes in the only round of talks listed in the programme.

An Indian spokesman said in the evening's discussions the two prime ministers were closeted only with their interpreters. He said the talks were "warm and businesslike." He would not elaborate but it was learned from well-informed sources that Mr. Desai was resisting Mr. Kosygin's attempt to get India to name China the aggressor in the Sino-Vietnamese conflict in the joint communique to be issued at the end of Mr. Kosygin's visit.

The spokesman also said the two leaders would have one more round of talks on March 14 when Mr. Kosygin returns to the capital from a three-day tour of the provinces. The spokesman added that both Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Desai had found their talks so far "extremely useful."

Informed sources noted that although Mr. Kosygin had been vehemently critical of the Chinese for their attack on Vietnam, Mr. Desai had so far not mentioned the Sino-Vietnamese conflict or China by name during the public functions he attended with Mr. Kosygin. The Indian stand appeared to be that Vietnam was equally wrong in sending her troops to Kampuchea although India would not openly link the Kampuchean situation with the Chinese invasion, the sources said.

Mr. Kosygin leaves here tomorrow morning for Ranchi in east India to inspect Soviet-aided projects in the region. He will also visit Baroda and Anand in the western region before flying on to Bangalore, south India.

JANATA MP PROTESTS KOSYGIN'S REMARKS ON CHINA

BK111111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 11 Mar 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Mar (AFP)--A prominent ruling Janata Party M.P. today met Prime Minister Morarji Desai and protested against the utterances of visiting Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin against China on the Indian soil.

Subramanian Swamy, who was a member of the former Jana Sangh (Hindu Nationalist Party), one of the constituents of the Janata Party, in a statement issued here said that he had told the prime minister that after he (Mr Desai) had stated that India deplored all acts of aggression committed across borders of established countries, Mr Kosygin had not the "slightest scope" to give vent to his government's "fixation" about China.

According to the statement Mr Swamy also brought to the attention of Mr Desai the "growing interference of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of India". In this connection Mr Swamy's statement said: "It is significant that just as the USSR was professing respect for India, Soviet agents disguised as commercial counsellors were caught bribing Indian officials to obtain defence secrets. "Obviously the Soviets think India can be trampled upon as in Czechoslovakia", the statement said.

The Janata M.P. also released the text of a letter dated 9 March, to Mr Kosygin in which he had protested against the Soviet Government's "interference in India's internal affairs".

On the issue of normalisation of relations between India and China, Mr Swamy, who is a bitter critic of the Soviet Union and a supporter of the issue, said that the Soviet Government had viewed it from its "own narrow angle".

VAJPAYEE CONCERNED OVER U.S. PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK120904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Mar 79 BK

[Text] India has expressed concern over reports that the United States is dispatching a naval task force to the Indian Ocean and said this is contrary to spirit of the UN resolution on keeping the ocean a zone of peace. The external affairs minister reiterated in the Lok Sabha today that India is committed to keep the Indian Ocean free from naval presence and rivalry of great powers. He said: We are distressed at the U.S. announcement. Increased military and naval presence in the area and fears of involvement of great powers can have adverse political and economic consequences. These would not ease but only add to the tension of this vital region. The world community as well as the economies of many of the countries which depend on the oil supplies from this area would like the flow of oil to continue and not be threatened. They would not like production to be impeded, but want peaceful trade to continue across the Indian Oc[illegible].

Mr Vajpayee stressed that stability in the region will depend on the countries themselves and the resolution of bilateral problems and regional cooperation between them.

PAKISTAN

AGHA SHAHI ON RESULTS OF TALKS IN IRAN

BK120137 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, has said his talks in Iran about the developments in the region and the response that should be made by Pakistan and Iran jointly and individually to face the challenges has shown a meeting of minds and closeness of their positions.

Talking to newsmen on his return to Islamabad this evening after a 4-day visit to Iran, he said during his discussions with the Iranian prime minister and the foreign minister it was felt that they should first concentrate on defining their positions in regard to CENTO and strengthening bilateral relations. Thereafter they should be able to address themselves to the question of forging closer economic and political cooperation among the countries of the region.

Mr Agha Shahi said that they specifically held discussions as to what should be their attitude to CENTO. He said the Iranian foreign minister, Mr Sanjabi, had told him just before his departure from Tehran that he would be making a more explicit statement in regard to CENTO. He said that they also discussed the future of the RCD [Regional Cooperation for Development between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey] and the need to strengthen it. The Iranian foreign minister was in favor of its enlargement. He said he had made it clear that Pakistan had no objection to it in principle but the grouping must consist of countries which are at the same or similar stages of economic development, and not big countries with large population and in a state of advanced industrial development because such countries would become the dominating partners.

Mr Agha Shahi said that he also met Ayatollah Khomeyni for about 80 minutes. The ayatollah had expressed his satisfaction over the statement made by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on the question of applicability of Islamic laws according to the various schools of Islamic jurisprudence. The ayatollah had also expressed his solicitude that ulemas should unite to meet the formidable challenges confronting our country.

The adviser on foreign affairs said during his meetings with the Iranian prime minister, Dr Bazargan, he had delivered to him a letter from the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He said that the element of Islam had deepened the bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He drew attention to the statement by the Iranian foreign minister on the eve of his departure from Tehran for Pakistan. In his statement the Iranian foreign minister had further declared that there was complete understanding between the two countries on various issues. In fact, there was complete meeting of minds. Mr Agha Shahi emphasized that the solidarity based on Islamic ideology must be manifested through coordinated and joint action.

He said Pakistan has earned the love and affection of the government and the people of Iran because it was the first country to extend recognition to the new government. He said they had offered the Iranian Government fullest cooperation and assistance in whatever fields they required within the limits of our capability. He said the Iranian foreign minister had said that they must first take stock of the economic situation before they could assess their requirements of such assistance from Pakistan.

Earlier, before his departure from Tehran, Mr Agha Shahi said that he was going back fully satisfied with the result of his meetings with the Iranian leaders. He said full exchange of views had taken place between the two sides in an atmosphere of complete understanding, warmth and good will. Mr Agha Shahi said he has invited the Iranian foreign minister to visit Pakistan for further talks and exchange of views and the invitation has been accepted.